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LONDON AND SHANGHAI

DETAINED CARGO.

JUDICIAL TRIBUNAL HAS
NO JURISDICTION.THE QUESTION OF RIGHT
RAISED AT SHANGHAI.

The case of Longfellow and Adams, Inc. v. Robert Dollar Co. in which the plaintiff sues the latter for wrongful detention of merchandise in the custody of defendant's warehouse, as a result of the enforcement of surtax and luxury tax imposed upon the imported goods by the Nationalist Government, was dismissed by Commissioner Nelson E. Lorton at the United States Court for China, Shanghai, last Saturday morning. The Commissioner intimated that a judicial tribunal had no jurisdiction over the case, which involves the question of treaty and diplomatic relationship between America and China.

The conclusion of the lengthy judgment read:—
"It seems that the main question herein involves developments into a purely political one, and must be settled by the Executive Department of our Government, and that it belongs to diplomacy and not to the administration of the law. Whether or not our Executive Department chooses to settle this question, or to disregard it, is not within the purview of this Court. The plaintiff must look to the Executive Department for such relief as it may deem itself to be entitled to."

In view of the whole situation as found by the Court, it is regrettable that circumstances over which the parties hereto have no control should ever prevail. It seems that a certain faction of the Chinese people have assumed control of their Government's Customs at Shanghai, and in the face of binding treaties which to any country maintaining the high standard of civilization should be scrupulously executed, have totally disregarded these treaties by attempting to collect more duty than is stipulated therein. Whether the present treaty between the United States and China are just or unjust to either side, they have been entered into under the most solemn and profound conditions, and agreed to by the highest officials of both of these countries. Until a revision of these treaties has been made by a convention between these two countries, it certainly behooves both sides to use the utmost endeavor to see that they are executed according to their full tenor.

The plaintiff in the present case has been put to the task of bringing a suit to endeavour to determine its rights in the premises. The defendant has equally been subjected to expense on having to defend this suit in which it has been found that in its actions it has complied with the law. The Court cannot give the relief sought by the plaintiff and must pass judgment on the issues, which are more in the nature of questions at law than on the full merits of the case.

It is accordingly found that the petition brought by the plaintiff fails for want of jurisdiction by this Court over the subject matter, and is accordingly dismissed.

THE CLASH OF OLD
AND NEW.A DAILY SCENE IN
HONG KONG.BY L. FORSTER, PROFESSOR OF
EDUCATION, THE UNIVERSITY,
HONG KONG.

The following article which Prof. Forster, who is now in England on leave, has contributed to the "Westminster Gazette" will be read with interest.

It is always pleasing to stand at the confluence of two streams and watch the mingling of the two smaller volumes of water to form a stronger and more vigorous flow. Sometimes the joining waters are not of equal strength, nor of equal purity, and so they proceed along after the junction side by side, and are easily distinguishable for a considerable distance. It is infinitely more interesting to watch and meditate on the junction and the mingling of two civilisations which outwardly are so separate and disparate as those of the east and the west.

There is a very busy street in Hong Kong leading to Pokfulam. It contains a Sanitary Department Office, a Government School, a University Hostel, numerous shops, and at the side of the road a tree. Because the tree is tall and once fair to look upon, and especially because it grows upon the side walk and does not therefore interfere with the motor-car driver, it has been spared. Trees must not impede motor traffic. Through the street there pass the bullock carts belonging to the sanitary department, there are rickshaws, heavy

The situation in the Wuhan cities over the weekend crew worse, states the Central China Post of September 19th. The fall in the exchange which set in on Saturday night and Sunday Central Bank notes were being offered for almost anything in silver that could be obtained. Shopkeepers bought as they could, and the price of the notes fell to 100 copper cents per dollar while the notes of the large denominations were unchanged. The same applied to Bank of China notes as well. No small money exchangers could accept them and most of the cash shops declined to do business at all and closed up.

One result of the fall was a wild rush on the pawn shops. People were afraid that these would demand silver as the notes appeared to be on the point of total collapse, and hundreds besieged these places to get back their pledges before this could happen. The rush continued throughout yesterday, but none of the pawn shops showed any reluctance to accept the notes which they had paid out.

Whether there is a real shortage or a fictitious one it was hard to ascertain, but yesterday the price of copper rose considerably from a quoted rate of 400 coppers for the silver dollar to 310 and 320 all-day on account of the shortage of this metal. The shortage may be created either by the reluctance of money exchangers to handle notes, or by the hoarding of coppers for other purposes.

In the market copper could purchase meat at the usual price, but in bank notes it was two dollars per catty, mainly in order to avoid giving change. Where rice was purchasable the cheapest price was three shen for a one dollar (Central Bank note), and two shen of the better quality, with no change given. Other commodities were in the same proportion. Treasury notes were entirely unusable.

While only a few of the rice and salt shops closed their doors, many of those who remained open stated that they had no stocks, but it is reported in native circles, that the shortage is not so bad as it might appear as all rice has not been sold. A great deal of it, it is said, has been removed to a safer place until such time as the bank note question is solved. We could obtain no proof that such was the case, but it is possible in view of the marked reluctance of the bulk of the merchants to handle paper currency, and the impossibility of purchasing fresh stocks with it.

THE FINANCES OF
HANKOW.BIG DEPRECIATION OF THE
CENTRAL BANK NOTES.

SHORTAGE OF RICE AND SALT.

A claim for Rs. 2,000 has been presented to the Ceylon Government by the South Indian Railway Company in respect of the special trains used by Sir Hugh Clifford during his tour in South India in April and May, 1927. As there are no funds available under the vote for "Traveling" to meet this claim, the Finance Committee is invited to agree to a supplementary vote being taken for the amount.

SIR HUGH CLIFFORD'S
INDIAN TOUR.

COST OF SPECIAL TRAINS.

CAR MAINLY FOR CERE-

MONIAL PURPOSES.

Sir Hugh Clifford has represented to Government that his Wolsley car (which he recently exported from Ceylon) was, though purchased and imported into Ceylon at his expense, used during his tenure of office as Governor of Ceylon, mainly for ceremonial purposes and for tours through the country. He suggests for consideration that it would be equitable to refund to him at least the amount of the duty paid.

Duty on Sir Hugh's Car.

This car was imported from London on November 20th, 1925. The declared value was Rs. 9,000 and duty was paid at the rate of 10 per cent, which was then in force, i.e., Rs. 900. Further sums of Rs. 14.90 as first rent and harbour dues and Rs. 81.95 as second harbour dues were also paid. There is no provision in the Customs Ordinance under which such a refund could be made, the only course possible is a special vote of the Legislature.

The Finance Committee is invited to approve a supplementary vote of Rs. 990.

WHAT DYSPETICS
SHOULD EAT.

STRICT DIETS UNNECESSARY.

It is a well known fact that some people have a great tendency to others to give indulgence, and that by limiting one's diet to certain tasteless, unappetising foods, stomach troubles can sometimes be overcome. Nine times out of ten, however, indulgence is due to excess acid and food fermentation. Instead, therefore, of going on starvation diets, stomach sufferers can eat what they like if they will only get rid of the excess acid and stop the fermentation. To do this quickly, safely, and surely, take half-a-teaspoonful of "Magenesia" or two or three tablets in a little water right after eating or when pain is felt. This instant, wherever pain is felt, stops the fermentation, and heals the inflamed stomach lining. Get a package of "Magenesia" from your chemist to-day; use as directed, and you can eat what you like without fear of pain or discomfort to follow.

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HONG KONG STOCK
EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

| September 30th, 1927. | |
|--|------------------------|
| B.K. Bank | £1,100 ss. |
| Do. | £1,100 nom. |
| Chartered Bank | £1,100 nom. |
| Mercantile Bank, A. & B. | £1,100 nom. |
| Do. | £1,100 nom. |
| P. & O. Bank | £1,100 buy. |
| East Asia Bank | £1,100 nom. |
| Canton Insurance | £1,100 sel. |
| China Underwriters | £1,100 sel. |
| North China Ins. | £1,100 nom. |
| Union Insurance | £1,100 nom. |
| Yangtze Insurance | £1,100 buy. |
| China Fire Insurance | £1,100 buy. |
| Hong Kong Fire Ins. | £1,100 sel. |
| Donghai | £1,100 sel. |
| Suamboats | £1,100 sel. |
| H.K. Tug | £1,100 buy. |
| Indo-China (Prof.) | £1,100 nom. |
| Do. (Def.) | £1,100 buy. |
| Shell Transport | £1,100 nom. |
| Star Ferries | £1,100 nom. |
| Waterboats | £1,100 sel. |
| China Sugars | £1,100 sel. |
| Malabar Sugars | £1,100 sel. |
| Kolar Mining Adv. | £1,100 buy. |
| Langkats (combined) | £1,100 nom. |
| Do. (single) | £1,100 nom. |
| S'hai Explorations | £1,100 nom. |
| Shanghai Loans | £1,100 nom. |
| Do. | £1,100 buy, 2 div. of. |
| Tromoh Mines | £1,100 nom. |
| Urul Caspian | £1,100 nom. |
| H.K. & S. Wharves | £1,100 buy. |
| H.K. & W. Docks | £1,100 nom. |
| Longways | £1,100 buy, 2 div. of. |
| New Engineering | £1,100 nom. |
| Shanghai Docks | £1,100 buy. |
| Shanghai Lands | £1,100 sel. |
| H.K. & S. Hotels | £1,100 nom. |
| H.K. Lands | £1,100 sel. |
| Hong Kong Realty | £1,100 nom. |
| H.K. Territorials | £1,100 sel. |
| Humphreys Estates | £1,100 sel. |
| France's Buildings | £1,100 buy. |
| Bural Lands | £1,100 nom. |
| Ewo Cottons | £1,100 nom. |
| Oriental | £1,100 nom. |
| Shanghai Cottons (old) | £1,100 nom. |
| Do. (new) | £1,100 nom. |
| H.K. Tramways | £1,100 sel. |
| Do. (new) | £1,100 sel. |
| Singapore Tractions | £1,100 nom. |
| Tams | £1,100 nom. |
| Amusements | £1,100 nom. |
| Canton Ice | £1,100 nom. |
| Cement (combined) | £1,100 nom. |
| Do. (old) | £1,100 nom. |
| Do. (new) | £1,100 sel. |
| China Light (comb.) | £1,100 nom. |
| Do. (old) | £1,100 nom. |
| Do. (new) | £1,100 nom. |
| China Provident | £1,100 nom. |
| Constructions | £1,100 nom. |
| Dairy Farms | £1,100 nom. |
| Lee A. Wang | £1,100 buy. |
| H.K. Electric | £1,100 buy. |
| Macao Electric | £1,100 nom. |
| H.K. Boats (old) | £1,100 nom. |
| Do. (new) | £1,100 nom. |
| Iona Crawford | £1,100 sel. |
| Mackintosh | £1,100 sel. |
| Succurs | £1,100 sel. |
| United Asbestos | £1,100 sel. |
| Wadsons (old) | £1,100 sel. |
| Wai Towels | £1,100 sel. |
| Telephones | £1,100 sel. |
| S'pore Indus. G.S. Bonds | £1,100 buy. |
| buy—buyers; sel.—sellers; ss.—sales; nom.—nominal. | |

EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

| September 30th, 1927. | |
|---------------------------------------|----------|
| On LONDON | 1/11 1/2 |
| Telegraphic Transfer | 1/11 1/2 |
| Bank Bills, on demand | 1/11 1/2 |
| Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight | 1/11 1/2 |
| Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight | 1/11 1/2 |
| Credits, at 4 months' sight | 1/11 1/2 |
| Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight | 1/11 1/2 |
| On PANAMA | 1/11 1/2 |
| Bank Bills, on demand | 1/11 1/2 |
| Credits, at 4 months' sight | 1/11 1/2 |
| On NEW YORK | 46 |
| Bank Bills, on demand | 46 |
| Credits, at 60 days' sight | 46 |
| On HONGKONG | 1/11 1/2 |
| Telegraphic Transfer | 1/11 1/2 |
| Bank Bills, on demand | 1/11 1/2 |
| On CALCUTTA | 1/11 1/2 |
| Telegraphic Transfer | 1/11 1/2 |
| Bank Bills, on demand | 1/11 1/2 |
| On SHANGHAI | 7 1/2 |
| Bank Bills, at sight | 7 1/2 |
| Private, 30 days' sight | 7 1/2 |
| On YOKOHAMA | 10 1/2 |
| On MANILA | 9 1/2 |
| On SINGAPORE | 8 1/2 |
| On BATAVIA | 11 1/2 |
| On HAIKOW | 11 1/2 |
| On SAIGON | 11 1/2 |
| On BANGKOK | 11 1/2 |
| GOVERNMENT Bank's Buying Rate | 9 1/2 |
| GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tola | 25 1/2 |
| BAR SILVER, per oz. | 25 1/2 |

EXCHANGE RATES.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

| Rugby, September 30th. | |
|---------------------------|------------|
| Paris | 124 |
| New York | 4.86 11/16 |
| Brussels | 34.02 1/2 |
| Geneva | 25.24 |
| Amsterdam | 12.13 1/2 |
| Milan | 50.20 |
| Berlin | 20.44 1/2 |
| Stockholm | 18.00 |
| Copenhagen | 14.17 |
| Oslo | 14.45 |
| Vienna | 34.52 |
| Prague | 15.4 |
| Helsingfors | 10.3 |
| Madrid | 27.73 |
| Lisbon | 27.18 |
| Athens | 36.7 |
| Bucharest | 78.2 |
| Rio | 6.57/64 |
| Buenos Aires | 47.50/64 |
| Bombay | 1/5 23/32 |
| Shanghai | 2/8 |
| Hong Kong | 1/11 1/2 |
| Yokohama | 1/10 31/32 |
| Silver (spot and forward) | 25 1/2 |

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CHURCH NOTICES.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL,
HONG KONG.

October 2nd, 1927, 16th Sunday After Trinity.
Holy Communion at 8 a.m.
Children's Flower Service at 10 a.m.
Address by Rev. W. T. Featherstone.
Matins at 11 a.m.
Prayer—Rev. H. Copley Morley.
Holy Communion at 12 noon.
Even-song at 6 p.m.
Prayer—Rev. H. A. Witten Bach.
A Social Gathering will be held in the Cathedral Hall after Evening Music and Light Refreshments.

UNION CHURCH
(KENNEDY ROAD).

SUNDAY SERVICES, October 2nd:—
Sunday School at 9 a.m.
Morning Service at 10.30 a.m.—Gospel Service and Parade E.O.S.R. Hymns: 54, 344, 389 and 392.
Communion Service at 11.30—Open to all Christians.
Evening Service at 6 p.m.—Hymns: 12, 393, 629 and 900.
Subject: "Practical Religion: N. 1. Religion and Home."
Preacher both Morning and Evening—Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald.
Wednesday, October 5th, at 8.15 p.m.—Soldiers and Sailors' Christian Association.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST,
SCIENTIST.

(Branch of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., U.S.A.)
MACDONNELL ROAD, BELOW BOWEN ROAD TRAM STATION.
SUNDAY SERVICE, October 2nd, at 11.15 a.m.—Subject: "UNREALITY."
Wednesday Evening Meeting at 5.30 p.m.—Reading Room above address, open Tuesday and Friday, 10 a.m. to 12 Noon. Monday and Thursday, 5 to 7 p.m. The Public is cordially invited to attend the services and visit the Reading Room.

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10 DAYS' EXHIBITION OF "WATER COLOURS" PICTURES

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HONG KONG HANSARD REPORTS OF THE MEETING OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session 1926.

Revised by Members.

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(A.P.B.)

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PAIN, etc. See full particulars on box.
Dr. LECLERC'S PILLS FOR THE
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CONSTIPATION, BILIOUSNESS, GASTRIC
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PAIN, etc. See full particulars on box.

PRINCESSES OF COMMERCE.

WOMEN WHO HAVE MADE
FORTUNES.

[BY GERALD BARBER.]

Recently a veteran peer confessed frankly that he does not like the present tendency of women to go into business, and he declared that "a woman might make a moderate success but she can never hope to make a fortune. They are not built for big business."

This view is not in accordance with the facts.

We have women in our midst to-day who are proving their abilities to direct great enterprises. Lady Rhonda has not only conserved the interests left by her ill-fated father, but by her own initiative in commerce has developed enterprises which now calculated their revenue in figures beyond the visions of their founder.

It was only a few years ago that Miss Holmes went into the city with confident predictions from the knowing men of Thrumorton street that although there were many things a woman could do, she would fail in pitting her wits against the lords who live and work in the august shadows of the Stock Exchange and the Bank of England.

Winning Out.

But the young woman who was "just herself" in her office has grown to be head of a financial concern with a big turnover and mistress of an army of accountants and clerks.

The dream of Miss Grace Jeffries as she used to roam the Tyneside at Newcastle in her childhood was to go to sea. Fate ruled otherwise. She proved so successful in a London office that she became the first woman shipping agent in the capital, and she developed an enterprise of a kind which has astonished old and experienced shipping firms. It may be that we have not yet produced the woman millionaire whose wealth has been made by her own abilities.

But the fact cannot be used as an argument against them. Their advent into big business is too recent. They have not yet had the time.

Women Millionaires.

But no British woman in business is likely to be deterred by a warning that she cannot hope to make a fortune. For in the romance of millionaires there are not a few members of her own sex. Mrs. Betty Green inherited a fortune of less than half a million from her father and decided to use it in business. She lived in a flat in a small house, a week and would not allow herself more than two pounds a week for house-keeping money.

Mrs. Green practically lived in her office, for she was there daily from eight until sundown, buying and selling land and stocks, besides personally conducting other big financial operations. And she made a fortune estimated at over £100,000,000.

The insignificant beginnings of Mrs. King was as a daughter of a Presbyterian missionary who had a wee salary and many mouths to feed. She had no influence and no experience; her one asset was the definite strain of Scotch shrewdness blended with the western spirit of adventure.

A Ranch Queen.

Mrs. King is an example which completely challenges the old-fashioned notion that women cannot handle big business or hope to win millions, for her fortune was wholly self-made.

The buying of a small ranch signalled her change of fortune. It has less than half the size of that owned by the Prince of Wales. By her own keenness for bargaining, and her skill in dealing in cattle on a large scale, her little ranch grew to the astonishing magnitude of more than a million acres. Her wages bill rose from little more than £100 a year to over £25,000.

There is another example of the business acumen of the fair sex—one which challenges the prestige of the male financier in the stock markets. It is found up in the career of Mrs. Ella Reader.

As a girl she had to earn her own living and began as a desk clerk in a newspaper office. At the same time she augmented her income by the familiar but often disappointing spare-time home-employment of envelope addressing. The two jobs, however, taught her much, and as soon as she had saved a little capital, she started a press cutting agency and a shorthand bureau.

(Continued on next Column.)

WHAT UNEMPLOY- MENT COSTS.

GERMANY'S GREAT
BURDEN.

[BY DR. OSKAR WINGEN.]

Germany's most difficult political, economic and social problem continues to be, in an unchanged degree, the enormous amount of unemployment prevailing throughout the country. The figures for the year 1926 varied between 1,300,000 and 2,000,000, and in the opening months of 1927 between 1,800,000 and 1,900,000.

This terrible unemployment means, in the first place, a most severe burden upon industry and finance. On March 1st, 1927, the total of the fully unemployed was 1,800,000; and as another 1,500,000 persons were dependent upon them, no fewer than 3,300,000 people were without any income of their own, and had to be supported by the rest of the population. At the present time, the out-of-workers are cared for by the Welfare Unemployment Assistance Scheme, which, in 1926, cost the Reich the enormous sum of 1,200 million Marks; in other words, Germany had to provide as much for the support of an unproductive host of unemployed as she did to meet reparations charges!

Economic Loss.

But the economic loss is much greater on account of the number of man-hours lost and the loss of income on the part of the out-of-workers. In the year 1925, the Berlin Institute for Crisis Investigation calculated that, in consequence of unemployment, German industry lost 5,750 million man-hours of which only 10 million hours were due to industrial struggles. Assuming, for an aggregate of 20 million workers, an average of 45,000 million man-hours, the loss for 1926 would work out at 12 per cent. If the out-of-workers and part-time workers had been normally employed throughout the year 1926, they would have earned at least 4,000 million Marks. Taking into account the 1,200 million Marks expended on unemployment doles, German economy has thus experienced through unemployment a minimum loss of national income amounting to 2,800 million Marks, or 300 million Marks more than it is required to produce for a normal year's payment under the Dawes Plan.

1,500,000 Unemployed.

As matters stand at the moment, Germany will have to reckon with a total of about 1,500,000 unemployed for several years to come. The alleviation of the labour market in consequence of an improvement in the economic situation is likely to be almost neutralized by the discharge of bonds resulting from agrarian and technical betterments in trade and manufacture. Hence, the problem of unemployment, which, at the time the Dawes Report was drawn up, played but a relatively unimportant part, has become today the dominating question in German economy. Albeit the system of Welfare Unemployment Assistance is being converted into an Unemployment Insurance Scheme, the decisive fact remains that a large portion of the population has to be supported by the rest.

Considering further that, for the support of her war cripples and for war pensions, Germany has to spend about 1,300 million Marks annually, these two items alone mean an annual unproductive expenditure of 2,500 million Marks, i.e., exactly the normal sum total of an annual Dawes payment.

Huge Enterprise.

Her first business venture was not good enough—so she fearlessly entered the financial markets. In a short time she had built up a huge enterprise with a capital of 22,000,000.

At various times she found she had to pit her wits against Mr. Ogden Armour, Mr. Pierpont Morgan—even against our own House of Lords and many leading British magnates. Yet she made a fortune and then married an Englishman whom she had met during one of her big business deals.

Therefore, it is obvious that there is no natural law or any other obstacle against women becoming merchant princesses and making huge fortunes. The self-made British woman millionaire is sure to arise. It is only a matter of time.

THE FILM INDUSTRY.

THE WOMEN WORKERS OF
HOLLYWOOD.

MARRIAGE AND A CAREER.

Many women in America have solved the modern girl's problem of how to combine marriage and career, but none so successfully as the women working in the film industry. In some measure this is due to their salaries, which are often as fabulous as reports make them out; but it follows also upon the fact that men and women have worked side by side at this profession since its beginning, in every branch of it, and with complete equality. There was no prejudice to live down first, no bitter fight to make pay equal. In some branches, indeed, women make up 75 per cent. of the personnel.

Few people realise what an enormous staff of people is employed besides the actors and actresses. When I landed at the Metro-Goldwyn studio recently, the place was full—at least two hundred people sat there—and only two were actresses. Directing and photographing are the only sections which women have not yet entered in large numbers, though in a recent German film, "Aftermath," much of the camera work was done by a woman. At Hollywood there has been only one outstanding woman director, Lois Weber, who retired some time ago with a nervous breakdown and two million dollars, but has recently come back. Some stars have at one time or another directed their own pictures, but all gave it up after a first attempt, and there is only one other woman recently promoted to a directorship. This is Miss Dorothy Arzner, an attractive, young, dark-haired, and very capable-looking girl, who is at present at work on her second film, "The Modern Commandments" for Famous Players. The first she directed was "Fashions for Women." Miss Arzner, after directing an ambulance in France, started seven years ago at Hollywood, at the bottom of the ladder, as script girl to Director James Cruze. In those seven years she has done most of the work called for on a studio lot—cutting, titling, writing, editing, even acting.

A Hard Day's Work.

As I watched her at work with her megaphone, it was clear to me why few women have taken to this job. The work is incredibly strenuous, everything and everybody has to be watched at the same time, scenes set, costumes judged, actors directed. A set may be prepared for an hour, rehearsed, considered, changed. The filming is done in a few seconds, but if one thing is wrong—background, lighting, expressions, movement—the whole thing has to be gone over again. Often the work goes on far into the night, and when tired out, the workers might be expected to be allowed some rest, they go into the projection-room and see the "rushes" of the last day's work. The director must judge whether it will do, can be doctored, should be put, or will have all to be taken the next day. Maybe a dozen or more photographs of the first take are needed. In spite of previous tests of fatigue and position, this sometimes happens: then costume designer, and actress have to be consulted and a different dress arranged for. Immense and countless are the considerations director's tasks, and, as Miss Weber herself said, only those with a man's—and a strong man's—physique, and exceptional organizing powers, can stand it. But if they can, some people are of opinion that women directors are even better than men. Their appreciation of detail, their sympathy and understanding of other women, help the actress. It was interesting to watch Esther Ralston's quiet confidence in Miss Arzner as she carried out her instructions. Miss Weber has the making of several stars to her credit.

It is not only the directors who work hard at Hollywood; however. With all the accounts of frivolity and high living one reads, it is amazing to find these people among the hardest working of any profession. Actresses are best off because there is usually an interval between pictures when they can rest; but scenarists, dramatists, continuity writers, readers, designers, research-workers have to be on the job practically all the time. While one picture is under way they have to be preparing the next. All studios are always behind on their schedule.

If it is this hard work which makes the most longed-for and dreamed-of holiday for the movie-worker a long, tranquil vacation in Europe—in some quiet spot in Italy or an old house in Surrey. "It's eleven years since I had a holiday!" said one girl of about twenty-nine, whose salary is quoted at £60 a week.

Beach Palaces.

Another writer, married to an editor working on the same lot, said she was raising her prices and working longer all the time because she wanted to make enough to retire early. "Only it's difficult," she said, "because the more you make the more you are expected to do."

(Continued on next Column.)

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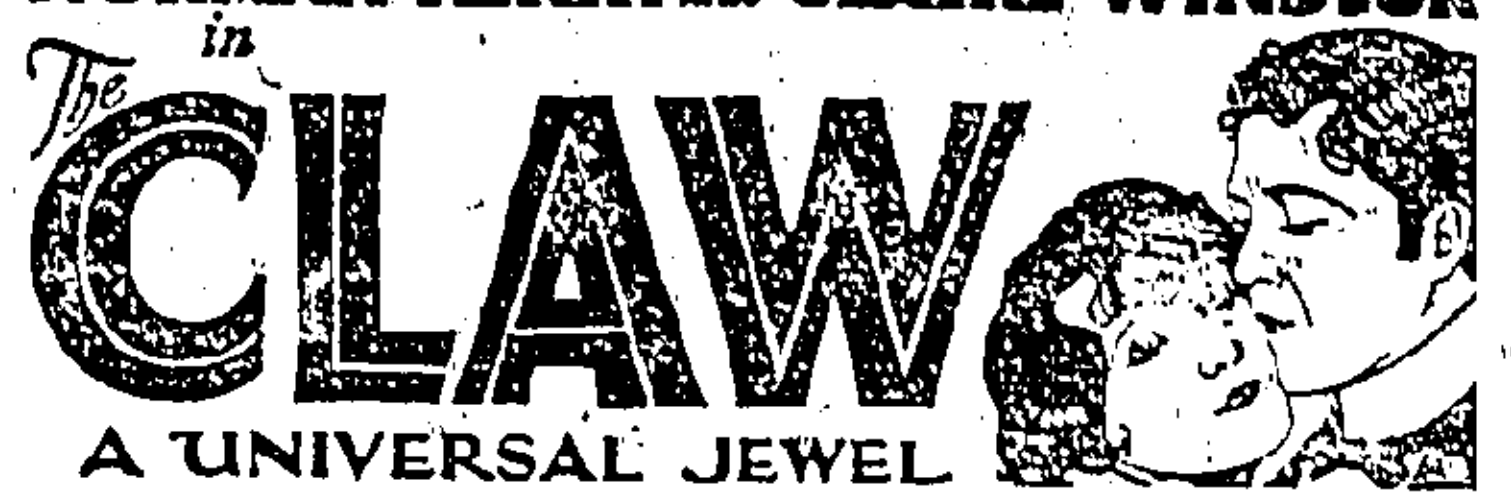
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CHARLES MURRAY



GLORIA
SWANSON

The
LOVE of SUNYA
UNITED ARTISTS PICTURE

COMING TO THE QUEEN'S THEATRE.

CITY HALL:

Coming Shortly

R. B. SALISBURY'S

"QUAINTS"

In

"THE BLUE TRAIN."

"ONE DAM THING AFTER
ANOTHER"

"ON APPROVAL"

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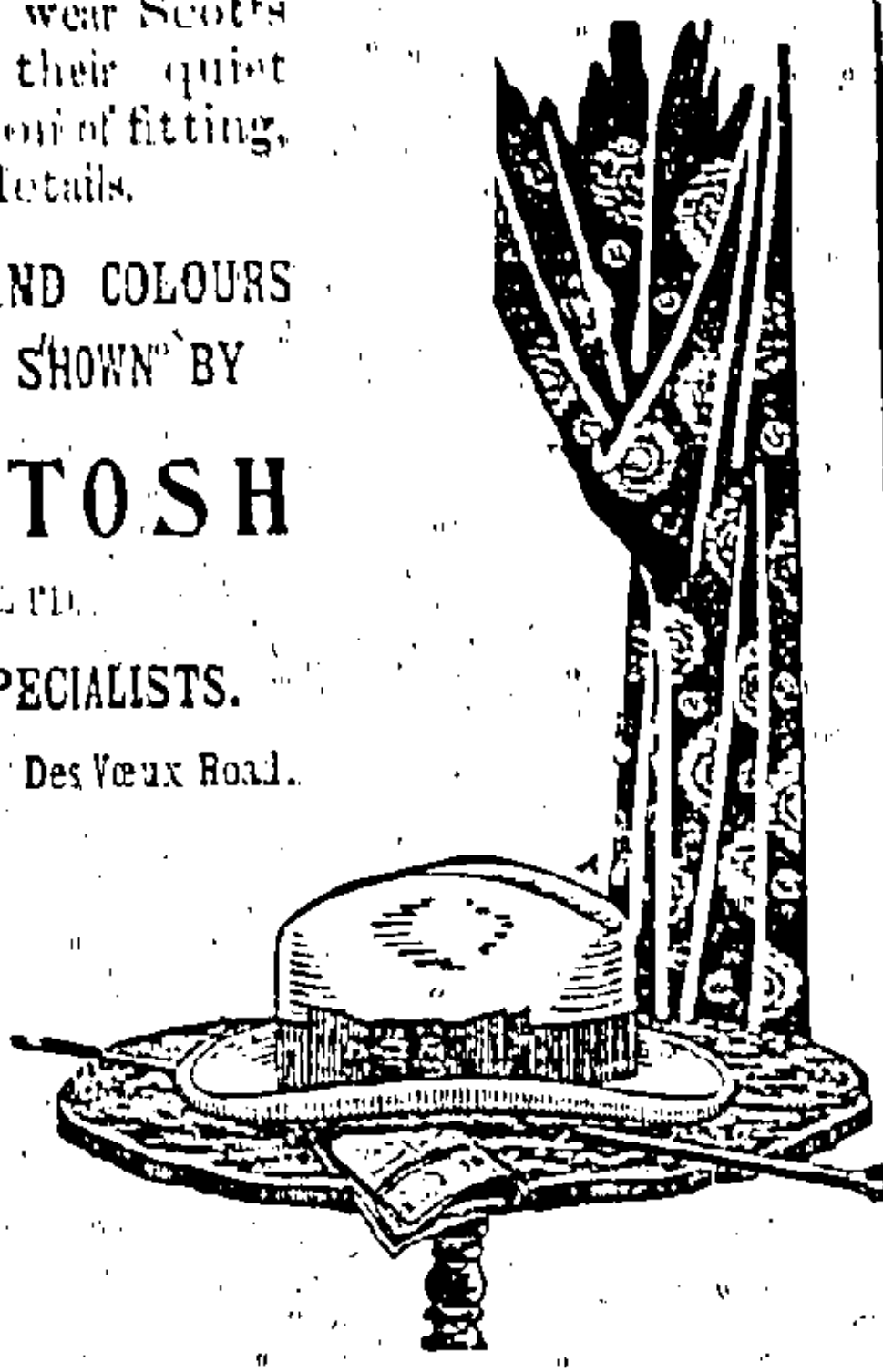
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[A.P.12]

THE MURDER OF MRS. MACKAY.

BOTH PRISONERS FOUND GUILTY.

CAREFUL AND IMPARTIAL SUMMING-UP.

SENTENCE RECEIVED STOICALLY.

The two Chinese who were charged with the murder of Mrs. Rose Mackay on August 24th were found guilty at the Supreme Court yesterday morning. The chief piece of evidence against them was the half of the forged one-dollar banknote which was found on one of the prisoners, the other half, whose possession was clearly traced to Mrs. Mackay being found near the scene of the crime.

When the sentence of death was passed upon the two prisoners, both showed complete stolidity, but as they were led away from the dock, the first prisoner broke down and wept.

The two men were found guilty purely on circumstantial evidence, but as Mr. Justice J. R. Wood pointed out, it was the duty of the jury to find whether there was any obvious loophole, but the jury found none after half an hour's deliberation. The case for the Crown was strong and complete and the prisoners had a very fair trial. Neither of them gave evidence, nor was any witness called on their behalf. The defence was that the Crown had not proved their case. The jury thought otherwise, and no one is likely to disagree.

Unanimous Verdict.

His Lordship, addressing the prisoners, said: You have had a fair trial. The evidence has been carefully considered by the jury and they have recorded a unanimous verdict that you are both guilty. Therefore my duty is to pass sentence of death upon you.

His Lordship then donned the black cap.

THE JUDGE'S SUMMING-UP.

Beyond All Reasonable Doubts.

Summing-up earlier in the morning His Lordship emphasised that the Crown had to prove the prisoners' guilt beyond all reasonable doubt for a verdict of guilty to be returned. Theonus was on the Crown to prove its case and a Not Guilty verdict did not necessarily mean that the jury was satisfied of the innocence of the prisoner or prisoners, but merely that they were not satisfied that the case had been positively proved.

Referring to the case against the men as being based entirely on circumstantial evidence, His Lordship said that there were a number of circumstances involving the prisoners, any one of which might not involve them very much by itself. It was for the jury to sift them out and arrange them with a view of fitting them together to see if collectively they produced that feeling of certainty which was equivalent to the positive proof of eyewitnesses.

"No Obvious Loophole."

His Lordship emphasised that no greater degree of certainty was required in a capital charge than was required in any other case in which the services of a jury might be required and commented that one could not prove things with absolute certainty. The only thing one could do was to see that there was no obvious loophole.

His Lordship suggested that the key factor was whether the note, part of which was found on the part and part on the first prisoner, was or was not on that evening in the hand-bag of Mrs. Mackay.

There was no definite evidence, said His Lordship, that this note was in Mrs. Mackay's possession. It was not, for instance, identified by its number. It would, again, be proof if, for instance, one half had been found on the prisoner and the other in Mrs. Mackay's hand-bag. The fact remained that if they came to the conclusion that the note was the same as that found they would have come to it without definite evidence. The evidence on which the Crown invited the jury to find that the note was one previously in the possession of Mrs. Mackay was as follows:

Half of the note was found on a path which was on the direct route from the scene of the crime to the direction of Shaikwan. It was found at 2 a.m. on the day following the attack and as it had not been picked up before it was fair to say that it had been dropped where it was found sometime after dusk—and the murder had taken place just before dark. Blood was on the half note found in the prisoner's pocket and blood was also in the hand-bag. Further evidence in support of the contention that the note was Mrs. Mackay's lay in the fact that it was a forged note and that Mrs. Mackay was known to have retained in her possession two such forged notes, one of which was actually left in the hand-bag. It was also in evidence that Mrs. Mackay had slit one of these notes with a pair of scissors and that the two parts of the note found on the path and in the possession of the first prisoner had also apparently been cut with scissors.

Points For The Defence.

There was a good deal to be said from the prisoner's point of view. There were certain factors in the Crown case which he did not want the jury to regard with undue importance. The first was that when arrested stains which the medical evidence went to show were of human blood were found on their clothing. In this connection it seemed to him that it was almost impossible for blood to have spured on to the clothing of her assailants from the murdered woman. The first prisoner had stated that he had been suffering from bleeding boils and it was quite possible in view of the habits of men of his class that he had not changed his clothes for some time.

Regarding the suggestion of the Crown that the wounds on the deceased and the wound on the second prisoner's hand had been inflicted with a blunt instrument, therefore the instrument used had been the same, His Lordship emphasised that there were numerous such blunt instruments and he did not think importance should be attached to this point.

Another point was the statement of the first prisoner on arrest that the blood, or some of the blood, on his trousers was fish blood, a statement which had proved false. The Crown has put forward the suggestion that prisoner had fled from a guilty mind but, from a considerable knowledge of the behaviour of Chinese prisoners on arrest, His Lordship asked the jury

The Tell Tale Note.

The Crown asked them to find that the half found was Mrs. Mackay's. The half found was found at the same time and place as the wad of notes, and it was known that Mrs. Mackay had previously had a wad of notes in her hand-bag. Also found in the same time was the Wing On coupon.

The Coupon.

It was known that Mrs. Mackay made purchases which entitled her to such a coupon either the day before the murder and also that the coupon was issued at the counter where Mrs. Mackay made purchases. It was for the jury to say whether, putting all these facts together, there was sufficient for them to say that the coupon found on the path was that belonging to Mrs. Mackay. If they came to that conclusion, it immeasurably strengthened them in the conclusion that the half a forged note found on the same path also came from Mrs. Mackay's hand-bag.

Other Links In The Chain.

Additional evidence which the Crown alleged implicated these prisoners was as follows. They were arrested in Shaikwan together twenty-four hours after the murder. When arrested, they were wearing clothing similar to that described by the only eyewitness of the incidents leading up to the murder. The two men were known to have been together on the night of the murder and to have slept on board a boat when they were still wearing the clothes in which they were arrested.

A smaller point was that the two men had exactly the same notes in their possession. Another point concerned the wound on the hand of the second prisoner and the finding of blood inside the right hand bag of the murdered woman. The jury must not, however, ignore the possibility, that the murdered woman before her death herself opened the bag to see what was taken. On the other hand, blood had also been found on a note in the possession of the first prisoner and a torn piece in the possession of the second prisoner.

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IMPSONATING A POLICE INSPECTOR.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST QUEEN'S SERGEANT.

NOCTURNAL VISIT TO SAMPAN STREET.

Alleged to have impersonated a Police Officer, Sergeant Leonard Lewis, of the Queen's Regiment, faces a serious charge which was brought against him by the mistress of two Japanese houses of ill fame at Spring Garden Lane.

It was stated in evidence that the accused had been to one of the houses on the pretext that he was a No. 1 Police Inspector. He asked for the house register, which he signed and it is alleged, after staying for about two hours, he left the house with \$50 money belonging to one of the inmates of the house.

Mrs. Yamashita, the mistress of No. 9 Sampan Street, said she first saw the accused one night towards the end of last month. The whole house was asleep at 2 a.m., when there came a loud knock on the door. One of the girls opened the door and the accused came in. He was not in uniform, but was wearing a white suit. The accused appeared to be very angry and the witness heard him say the word "Police-man."

Witness then became very scared and did not hear what was said. Afterwards the accused asked for the loan of \$10, but the witness only gave him five \$1 notes. The witness did this to keep the accused quiet. Accused stayed two hours in the house and then departed.

Tomu Fujikawa, an inmate of the house, then testified to the accused's visit at 2 a.m. on August 23rd. He knocked rather loudly on the door. The witness saw that he was very drunk, and at first she hesitated to admit him. Eventually she let him in so as not to disturb the other people who were asleep.

Accused was wearing a "white civilian suit. Accused was very angry when he came in and said to the witness: "I am the No. 1 Police Inspector and I want to see your book." The witness showed accused the book, and he signed it. Inspector Stinson explained that what the witness referred to was the house register.

"You Will Lose \$200." Proceeding, the witness said that the accused also said to her: "Tomorrow you will go to the police station and you will lose \$200 for not opening the door to the No. 1 Inspector." The witness apologised and said that she did not know his identity. Accused then said: "Next time you don't open quick I will take your license and close No. 9. This time I will fix it up so that you will have to pay only \$50."

About two or three weeks after the affair, the witness went to the Military Hospital and there picked the accused out of eight or nine soldiers standing in a row. She picked him out at once.

At this stage the case was adjourned until 11.30 on Monday morning next.

not to attach importance to this point, either. On the ground that it was impossible to say definitely that the second prisoner had not cut his hand with a knife, His Lordship also asked the jury not to attach too much importance to the evidence which had been given, showing that it was unlikely that it could have been done in sharpening prisoner's nails.

Prisoner's Silence.

Continuing, the judge laid stress on the fact that prisoners had made no statement on arrest although the first prisoner had contended that he endeavoured to make a statement and was debarred from so doing. The police evidence on this point had, however, been emphatic. It was peculiar that, if these men were guilty of the attack, they should have made no attempt—having money in their possession—to get away from the vicinity of the murder and to change the clothes they were wearing at the time of the murder. Finally, His Lordship said that it was not a necessary inference that because the second prisoner had deposed to an early knowledge of the murder therefore he must have taken part in it.

Finally, His Lordship commented on the decision of the defence not to give evidence and on the absence of corroborative evidence of their having played "tin kau" on the night in question. Counsel had concentrated not on establishing prisoners' innocence but in holding that the Crown had failed to prove their case—a course which was perfectly entitled to follow. The jury retired for thirty-five minutes and returned a verdict as stated above.

NEW VICTOR RECORDS



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THE DIOCESAN BOYS' SCHOOL.

AUTUMN TERM IN FULL SWING.

CLASS ROOM AND PLAYING FIELD ACTIVITIES.

The Diocesan Boys' School term began three weeks ago. The Committee and the Headmaster have lost no time in adapting the Temporary Premises at Mongkok for a School. Grounds have been formed and a strong fence erected; there are also two hard tennis courts. A covered playground 60 feet will be built at the corner of Nathan Road and Prince Edward Avenue during the next six weeks. This term two cricket nets and cricket matting have been purchased and on most of the evenings of the week passers-by can see Tennis, Cricket and Football being played. The standard of Cricket at the school was never better, although there are weak places.

There are 67 boarders this term and about 160 Day Boys. The following appointments have been made during the year.

The Games Masters are—Mr. E. C. Thomas (Football), Mr. T. S. W. Chan (Tennis) and Mr. J. L. Young Saye (Cricket).

Football Matches will begin next week; trial matches, senior and junior, having been held during the past week. In Cricket and Tennis the teams have already met with several successes. With regard to work there have been very few changes in the Staff. All boys must learn Chinese and several English and Eurasian boys are making steady progress in writing, reading and speaking.

Mr. Law Lok Tin, Senior Vernacular Master and Mr. Tse Tin Tsung, late of the London Mission, and a Teacher who knows Mandarin and Japan in addition to Cantonese, have been revising the syllabus. Next year it is hoped to introduce Mandarin into the two Senior classes.

For Science, Chemistry and Physics, Classes 1 to 4 go to the Science room which was fitted up at the New School, now the General Hospital. Mr. Mr. J. L. Young Saye B.Sc. and Mr. A. G. Prow, B.A., both Old Boys and Graduates of the Hong Kong University, are the Science Masters.

FEAST OF OUR LADY.

THE ORDER OF THE PROCESSION.

Reference was made yesterday to the fact that the celebration of the Feast of Our Lady of the Holy Rosary is taking place at the Rosary Church, Kowloon, to-morrow. The procession leaves the Church shortly after 4.30 p.m., and will be as under:—

The Banner of Our Lady, Girls scattering flowers, Knights of the Blessed Sacrament, St. Joseph's College Apostleship of Study, Apostleship of Prayer, Chinese Catholic Young Men's Society, St. Joseph's Confraternity, St. Margaret's Banner, Bearers of the Mysteries of the Rosary, Cross of the Confraternity of the Rosary, Confraternity of the Holy Rosary, Chinese Catholic Young Women's Society, Congregation of St. Aloysius, The Children of Mary, Girls scattering flowers, The Clergy, The Statue of Our Lady, Guard of Honour, The Bishop, The Consuls and the Knights, Ladies' Apostleship of Prayer, The Band, followed by The Faithful.

A NASTY MOTOR ACCIDENT.

EUROPEAN INJURED.

Mr. D. H. Perry employed at the A.P.C. installation at North Point is now in the Government Civil Hospital as the result of a nasty motor car accident in Morris Hill Road, near the Civil Service Cricket Club at 2 o'clock yesterday morning.

In making the bend, Mr. Perry took too sharp a turn and the car skidded across the road. It collided with the tram standard outside the C.S.C.C. with great force.

Mr. Perry was struck on the jaw by the steering wheel and rendered unconscious.

Soon afterwards another car appeared, the occupants of which took Mr. Perry on board and removed him first to his house in North Point, and later to the Government Civil Hospital.

It is understood that Mr. Perry's jaw was broken and his tongue badly injured. He is progressing as well as can be expected.

CITY HALL FOR COLOMBO.

COMMITTEE'S INTERIM REPORT.

The *Times of Ceylon* is authoritatively informed that the Committee appointed by Ceylon Government to "work out a plan and propose a site" for a City Hall for Colombo has forwarded an interim report to Government, strongly recommending the establishment of the proposed Hall.

The Committee state that Colombo at present lacks a proper Concert Hall, Art Gallery, Theatre and a Hall for large meetings, and they are of opinion that the City Hall should combine all these requirements. The rooms might be used as public assembly rooms and be let out for entertainments, etc.

The Committee have gone further and have proposed that with the same scheme provision should be made for an Aquarium, a Gymnasium and a swimming bath. The intention of the Committee is that the Bath should be used specially by students, both boys and girls. Such a project will give a fillip to swimming in Ceylon.

Question Of Site.

The Committee consider that about a dozen acres of land will be necessary for the whole project, but considerable difficulty appears to exist over the question of a site. It is chiefly on account of the present lack of unanimity in this matter that the Committee decided to forward an interim report. The working out of a plan will largely depend on the site which is available.

Among the other proposals made by the Committee is that rooms should be provided in the main building which might be used by various Associations, when they require it.

HEALTH BULLETIN OF EASTERN PORTS.

The health bulletin for Eastern ports for the week ending September 24th, was as follows:—

Plague.

6 cases at Basra.
1 case at Bombay.
1 case at Colombo.

Cholera.

10 cases at Basra.
11 cases at Calcutta.
7 cases at Madras.
1 case at Tuticorin.
1 case at Singapore.
2 cases at Bangkok.
3 cases at Taurane.
6 cases at Shanghai.
4 cases at Amoy.
2 cases at Canton.
17 cases at Tientsin.
1 case at Dairen.

Small-pox.

1 case at Bombay.
2 cases at Calcutta.
2 cases at Madras.
6 cases at Rangoon.
5 cases at Balikpapan.
33 cases at Bandjermasin.

CANTON SETTling DOWN.**PREPARING TO OUST THE REDS.****A MOTOR LORRY EXPLOSION.**

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

A favourable sign that Generals Li Tsai Hsin and Chang Fat Fui really intend to work together in Canton is the appreciation in the value of the Central Bank of China notes. They are now standing at about 70 per cent. as regards Hong Kong currency.

General Li Tsai Hsin is offering the post of Chief of Military Affairs to General Chang Fat Fui and the post of Chief of Police to General Chu Fei Yet, and it is believed that the two returned officers will accept. Mr. Tang Yin Wah, Chief of the Public Safety Department, has resigned and left Canton. He was said to be a Chiang Kai Shek man.

The two Generals, Li and Chang, are jointly undertaking the defence of Kwangtung against the Reds. The latter intend to attempt the invasion of the province from two quarters. One force is advancing from Sung Hao to Hing Ling, and another from Kitzang to Hoifung and Lukfung. In Canton this is regarded as bluff and it is believed that the Reds have already been driven out of Swatow. The defence of the Chinese section of the Canton-Kowloon railway has been entrusted to General Li Hon Yung, Commander of the 25th division of the 4th Army Corps.

A motor lorry transporting some explosives suddenly caught fire while passing the Wing Wo Mart at Shahe, east of Canton City, on Wednesday evening. It blew up causing the death of three persons and wounding more than 20. The driver of the lorry, who was apparently unhurt, is missing.

The Bank of the City of Canton, a new municipal enterprise, will formally open for business to-day. The bank was to have been opened several months ago but the recent activities of the Government and the Kuomintang have caused repeated postponements.

The General Chamber of Commerce in Canton has circulated its members against accepting banknotes issued by the authorities of Kiangsi, Hupeh, and Hunan Provinces. Canton authorities will have nothing to do with these currencies.

SWATOW SITUATION OBSCURE.

The Swatow situation remains obscure. According to our Chinese correspondent the "Reds" are still in possession of the seaport, but news of its capture by the Cantonese forces is expected at any time. A Communist Government has been proclaimed but Madame Sun Yat Sen is the only prominent personality mentioned.

Swatow, Sept. 29th.

Although the city seems a little quieter to-day, the situation is very obscure. The Communists are still in control, while the Cantonese gunboats have now left the port.

COME TO THE FAIR!**TO-DAY'S M.C.L. AND WOMEN'S GUILD FETE.****STALLHOLDERS AT LEE GARDEN.**

Everyone knows about the "Fun of the Fair" which is to be held to-day at Lee Gardens. It has been admirably advertised and a big crowd is expected for it promises to be a really good show—with its stalls, cabaret shows, Chinese conjuring, dragon procession and everything else that an alliance of British and Chinese ingenuity can devise. Most of the organisation of the fete has been done by the following:

In the evening dancing to Whitey Smith's orchestra is promised and there will be fireworks galore. However, you are asked not to wait to the evening but to come early. Admission, by the way, is only 50 cents, and 30 cents for soldiers and sailors in uniform.

Tickets for a motor car raffle will be sold on the grounds. All the ordinary raffles will be drawn at or before 6.30 p.m. and that the motor car raffle will take place a little later.

Pipers from the 2nd Battalion, The Scots Guards, the 2nd Battalion, The King's Own Scottish Borderers, the 2nd Battalion, The Cameronians will be at the fair, as well as the full military bands of the K.O.S.Bs., the Queen's Royal Regiment, and the Northamptonshire Regiment.

The objects are well known—the funds of the Hong Kong Women's Guild and the Ministering Children's League.

It is the stalls that are relied upon for the bulk of the profits and in this respect residents and institutions in the Colony have come forward splendidly, not only in giving their services on the day in question, but also shouldering the preparatory work and a fair proportion of the expense entailed in fitting up a really good stall.

It is sometimes said "Oh you only get rubbish at charity stalls." Well that isn't so. Far more often than not there are really good bargains to be had, and in any case the object in view should loosen the tightest pursestrings.

To return to the stalls, however, they, and the ladies and gentlemen attending them, are as follows. So if nothing else tempts you, you at least know what your friends are doing, where you can find them—and the rest is easy!

THE STALLS.**Basket Stall.**

Mrs. Blair, Mrs. Way and Mrs. Thomson.

Tea Stall.

Mrs. Finnigan, Mrs. J. R. Wood, Mrs. C. G. Alabaster, Mrs. Wang, Mrs. L. G. S. Dodwell, Mrs. Wolfe, Mrs. Frank Austin, Mrs. Byne, Mrs. Wylie, Mrs. Simpson, Mrs. Paid, Mrs. Tottenham, Mrs. Peter Pan, Miss Drury, Miss Fothergill, Miss Westland, Miss Harston, Miss Bewlay, Miss Carothers, Miss J. Carothers, Miss Bourchier, Dr. Hill, Mrs. Field Hook, Miss M. Mason, Miss N. Acheson and Miss P. Jemis.

Naval Dockyard Branch.

Mrs. Pearson and Mrs. Phillips.

SHOOTING GALLERY: Captain Whitworth, R.N.**SHUTT AND AUNT SALLY:** Commander Byron, R.N.**AIR BALLOONS AND FLOWER POT COMPETITION:** Mrs. Miles and Mrs. Phillips.**Police Branch Stall.**

Mrs. E. D. C. Wolfe, Mrs. P. P. J. Wodehouse, Mrs. T. H. King, Mrs. L. V. H. Booth, Mrs. Kent, Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Angus, Miss Angus, Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Ellis, Mrs. Elston, Mrs. Hunt, Mrs. James, Mrs. Macdonald, Miss Betty Moss, Mrs. Russell, Mrs. Thorpe, Miss Kent and Miss Gatti.

Military Branch.

Mrs. Robinson.

WHITE ELEPHANT: Mrs. Boylan-Smith, Mrs. Charles and Mrs. Jell.**CLOCK GOLF:** Captain F. G. Legros, R.A., and Mr. Taylor, R.A.**Prison Branch Stalls.****AUNT SALLY:** Mrs. Robertson, and Mrs. Buchanan.

COCONUTS, &c.: Mrs. Calvert, Mrs. Fitzgerald, Mrs. Greasey, Mrs. Dedear, Mrs. Wiltshire, Mrs. Merriman, Miss Hazavet, Miss D. Wiltshire, Miss E. Wiltshire, Miss F. Wiltshire, Messrs. Robertson, Buchanan, Fritz, Plum, Collins, Selby, Jellott, Murphy and Brimblecombe.

Peak Children's Club Stall.

Mrs. Noll, Mrs. Fielding and Mrs. Sanders.

(Continued on next Column.)

CHINESE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.**QUESTION OF TRADE IMPROVEMENT.****COMPLAINTS FROM HAWKERS.**

A meeting of the general committee of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon.

The most interesting item on the agenda was a consideration of the ways and means suggested by some merchants for the improvement of local trade. Unfortunately the discussion on this subject took place in private.

There was a fairly large attendance of members present. Mr. Li Yau Tsun presided and was supported by Mr. Yick Moy, Vice-Chairman, and Mr. Ip Lan Chuan, general secretary.

The committee viewed with favour the Government suggestion that a committee might be appointed to look into the question of labour conditions in Hong Kong with a view to their improvement. If such a committee is formed the Chamber of Commerce will be willing to participate in the work.

Mr. T. N. Chau and Mr. Chau Yui Ting were asked to represent the Chamber on the Harbour Improvement Commission.

A number of communications from hawkers were read. The hawkers complain that they are now being persecuted by some of the Chinese police because previous complaints have led to the prosecutions of certain lungkongs for extortions. The case of the hawkers is that out of revenge the police are assaulting or arresting them for the most trifling irregularities.

The complaints were referred to the Chamber's Executive Committee who will cause enquiries to be made.

F.R.E.P.S. FOR LOCAL GRADUATE.

Dr. S. A. M. Sepher, who graduated in Hong Kong University and left the Colony in July last year for Home, has passed the examination of the Fellowship of the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons at Glasgow. He is now taking the Edinburgh Practitioner's course and expects to return to the Colony early next year. Of the seven men who sat for the examination only Dr. Sepher and one other passed.

Theatre Entertainment.

Mrs. Cornaby, Mrs. Charles, Mrs. Grimbale, Mrs. Marcel, Mrs. Murray, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Davenport Brown, Miss Carruthers, Miss Ellaby, Miss Mitchell, Mr. D. M. Eyecott, Mr. Marcel, Mr. Lucy, Mr. Urick, Mr. Payton-Reid, Captain Doyle, Captain Laurie, Captain Hinchcliffe and Surg.-Lieut. Bradfield.

BAND: The Members of the "Winoome Winoome" Band. **DANCING:** Miss Mitchell's pupils: Helen and Lola Peterson, Caroline and May Bragg, Joan and Joyce Peterson, Olivia Matthews, Margaret Lammer, Joyce Gagnell, Shiona Mackichan, and Isa Lammer.

PIANIST: Miss M. Ashwell.**American Gandy Stall.**

THE KAMPY KIDS: Run by Mrs. Meyer, assisted by all the American Ladies; Mrs. Benson in charge of decorations; Mrs. Tracy in charge of orders; Mrs. Gibson, Mrs. Fowle, Mrs. Duclos, Mrs. Grantham, Mrs. Sanger, Mrs. Browne and also Mrs. Shultz in charge of selling.

Bellios School's Stall.

Lucky Ring: Miss Neusholme, Miss Hughes and Miss Hung, assisted by the Misses Lopes, Tso, Yuen, Samy, L. Lopes, Wei Chan, W. M. Chan, Po Shun, Weng, Tsang, Yeung, Tam, Cheung, Pui Lu, Cheung Tsui Kam, Leung, and Madames Yin, Gutierrez and Lam.

St. Stephen's Girls' College.

The Staff and Students of St. Stephen's College and Fairlie School.

Quarry Bay Juvenile Highland Dancers.

Betty Bone, J. Craig, J. Cunningham, G. Spiers and J. Stewart (trained by Mr. and Mrs. Craig).

The Baby Stall.

Messdames Roffey, Redmond, Bagnon, Gilmore and Leggett.

Ice Cream Barrow.

Mrs. Hilliard, Miss Nancy Horrell, Messrs. W. L. Smith, A. Gordon, E. A. Simon and R. Macintyre.

Balloons.

Mrs. Blackwell.

OBITUARY.**FUNERAL OF MR. P. H. MURRAY.****AN OLD RESIDENT OF HONG KONG.**

The funeral took place last evening at the Roman Catholic Cemetery, Happy Valley, of Mr. Patrick Henry Murray, who was one of the Colony's oldest residents.

The late Mr. Murray, who was 61 years of age, passed away at his residence, No. 209, Wanchai Road, after a painful illness.

The deceased came to Hong Kong when a boy of a few years old, and had resided here for the greater part of his life. For some years he served as an engineer in the employ of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., and later joined the Asiatic Petroleum Co., with whom he served for a period of over 24 years. He retired about seven years ago.

Mr. Murray was well-known in Shanghai and Macao, and has a son at present resident in Shanghai—Captain Robert Murray.

Much sympathy is felt with the son and deceased's five daughters.

The late Mr. Murray had been in indifferent health for some time. That his death is mourned by a large circle of friends was manifest by the large number attending the funeral last evening.

Deceased was interred in the grave of his late wife, who died on July 22nd, 1922.

The last rites were performed at the Cemetery by Father Augustine, of St. Margaret's Church.

There was a large attendance at the funeral, including the following:

Mrs. A. W. Grimmett, Misses D. Murray, M. Murray and E. Murray (daughters), Mr. J. Murray and Mrs. J. Murray (brother and sister-in-law), Misses G. and H. Grimmett (granddaughters), Mr. A. J. Reed (brother-in-law), Mr. A. W. Grimmett (son-in-law), Mr. U. Gonella (son-in-law), Mr. U. Gonella (son-in-law), and Messrs. A. and R. Reed (nephews).

One daughter was unable to attend through illness, and deceased's son was also prevented from being present, as he is in Shanghai.

Others present included Messrs. H. L. Stainfield, de Rocha, P. A. Dixon, H. Dixon, W. Allen, E. M. Hazeland, W. S. Bailey, Kotwall, J. M. Noronha, Mr. and Mrs. Capell and many others.

Floral Tributes.

Floral tributes were sent by the following:

Dorothy and May, Letty and Evy, Floissie and Arthur, Pat and Louise, Mr. and Mrs. J. Murray (brother and sister-in-law), Maggie (sister-in-law), Amaro, Rita and family, Gladys, Helen, Flo and Dorothy, Edna, Winifred and Sonny, Charlie and Emma, Ugo, Gigg and Mary.

Messrs. H. L. Stainfield, M. Fernandes, H. Dixon, H. A. Allen, S. Soondaram, C. F. Servadis, R. Pestonji, W. S. Bailey, H. M. Hajee Ismail, R. Soondaram, P. A. Dixon, E. M. Hazeland, R. M. de Souza, J. Litton, J. W. Coles, T. M. Perpetuo, C. H. W. Kew, Dr. Irwin W. Kew, Quan Wah, Tong Pak, Wong Chak Kam, Lo Ho Ching, Lo Yak, R. Ah Yee.

Mr. and Mrs. Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. de Rocha, Mr. and Mrs. O'Sullivan and family, Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Billimoria, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Hollands, Mr. and Mrs. Reitan, Capt. and Mrs. Jowett, Mr. and Mrs. Fothergill, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Noronha, Mr. and Mrs. P. Lanigan, Mr. and Mrs. W. Blackmore, Mr. and Mrs. R. Iron Bux, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Medina, family, Mr. and Mrs. Lightburn, family, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Bunje, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Capell and family, Mr. and Mrs. J. Tully, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Abraham, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. de Souza and family, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Kotwall and family, Mr. and Mrs. Chang Shuk Kit.

Mrs. C. Leonard and family, Mrs. B. Bragg and Miss Bragg, Mrs. Tang, For, Mrs. McGeehan and family, Mrs. and Miss Allen, Miss Betty de Souza, Rose Wong, Emma Lee, Mrs. Santos and family, the two amahs of the deceased.

Asiatic Petroleum Co. (S.C.), Ltd., local staff, Asiatic Petroleum Co., Chinese staff, Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ltd., Warren & Co., Ltd., Levenne Officers' Committee, and members of St. Raphael Society.

CONSTABLES SQUEEZE.**EVIDENCE OF HAWKERS.****SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS AGAINST SEVEN MEN.**

Yesterday afternoon the seven constables including the one who jumped from a verandah and injured himself, were brought before Mr. R. E. Lindsell on a charge of receiving bribes. Mr. L. H. J. Booth prosecuted on behalf of the police.

Mr. A. E. Hall appeared for defence of 1st, 2nd and 6th defendants, Mr. L. D. Turner for 3rd and 4th, and Mr. E. Davidson for 5th, while the 7th defendant was unfettered.

Acting Sub-Inspector Dickson, in charge of the Hawkers Department, said that up to 1918 he had nine constables under his charge, seven of whom are the defendants. On the night of September 19th he detailed 4th defendant to patrol sections 3 and 4, and 3rd defendant to sections 5 and 6, from 7 p.m. to 11 p.m. They have no right to enter any houses.

Sergeant Fitches said that at about 8.30 p.m. on September 19th, went with a party of detectives to No. 53, Square Street, ground floor. In the cockpit, he found Leung So, a hawker. He found a cigarette tin, which contained \$11 (ten \$1 notes and ten cents) also four pieces of paper (the 3rd piece with five 10-cent pieces wrapped up) bearing different names in Chinese characters. A man named Lam Lin came in and on him were found two Chinese envelopes each bearing the words "350" written in Chinese. One of the envelopes contained \$50 and the other \$15, the total being \$65. Both men were taken to the Central Police Station.

Pass Words.

Leung So, licensed cloth hawker, said he had previous dealings with Tsang Kam (5th defendant). He was selling cloth in Possession Street when Tsang came up and demanded to see his licence. "He asked me to collect money on his behalf from hawkers, saying that I need not go to them as they would come to me. He also told me to give a password to every hawker who had given me 80 cents. On the Monday after this interview he came to me and asked how much I have received. I thereby handed him \$18 odd, which represented payments from over 20 hawkers. Passwords are changed once every Saturday and payments from hawkers are handed over to him on every Monday.

He recognised 1st and 2nd defendants.

\$50 In 7 Weeks.

Lam Lin, licensed hawker, living in 14, Square Street, 1st floor, said he had had dealings with 1st defendant, Li Lam. "In August he arrested me for calling out my wares while I was selling mirrors in Cause Road. Next day I was fined \$1. A day later, when he met me in Hollywood Road, he threatened to arrest me whenever he saw me selling things, unless I would collect money from various hawkers (80 cents each) on his behalf. I agreed. He told me to go to the Sam Yuen tea house where a password would be given to me on every Saturday. As for the collection of money he said that I need not go to them as the hawkers would come to my house and pay me. I have been collecting for seven weeks.

"The proceeds as arranged, I took to a restaurant near the Western Market every Monday at 6.30 p.m. where he would be in readiness to receive the money. I have collected for him altogether no less than \$50.

"Of the seven passwords which he gave me I only remember two, namely, Mooncake and Shun Tak. Li Lam told me that those who knew the password need have no fear of arrest. I myself had occasion to use those passwords six or seven times to the 4th and 6th defendants."

Mr. Davidson reserved cross-examination until next hearing.

20 Witnesses.

Mr. Booth told his Worship that he had about 20 witnesses and as the case progresses there may be more.

Mr. Davidson pointed out to his Worship that the charges were very vague and embarrassing, but it was up to the prosecution to specify dates and occasions as to when bribes were accepted.

He then applied for reduction of bail, as he said the maximum penalty was only two years and not seven years as was stated before. Mr. Booth objected saying that defendants were Government servants, and the case must be regarded seriously. Reduction of bail was not granted. Defendants were formally remanded until next Friday at 10 a.m.

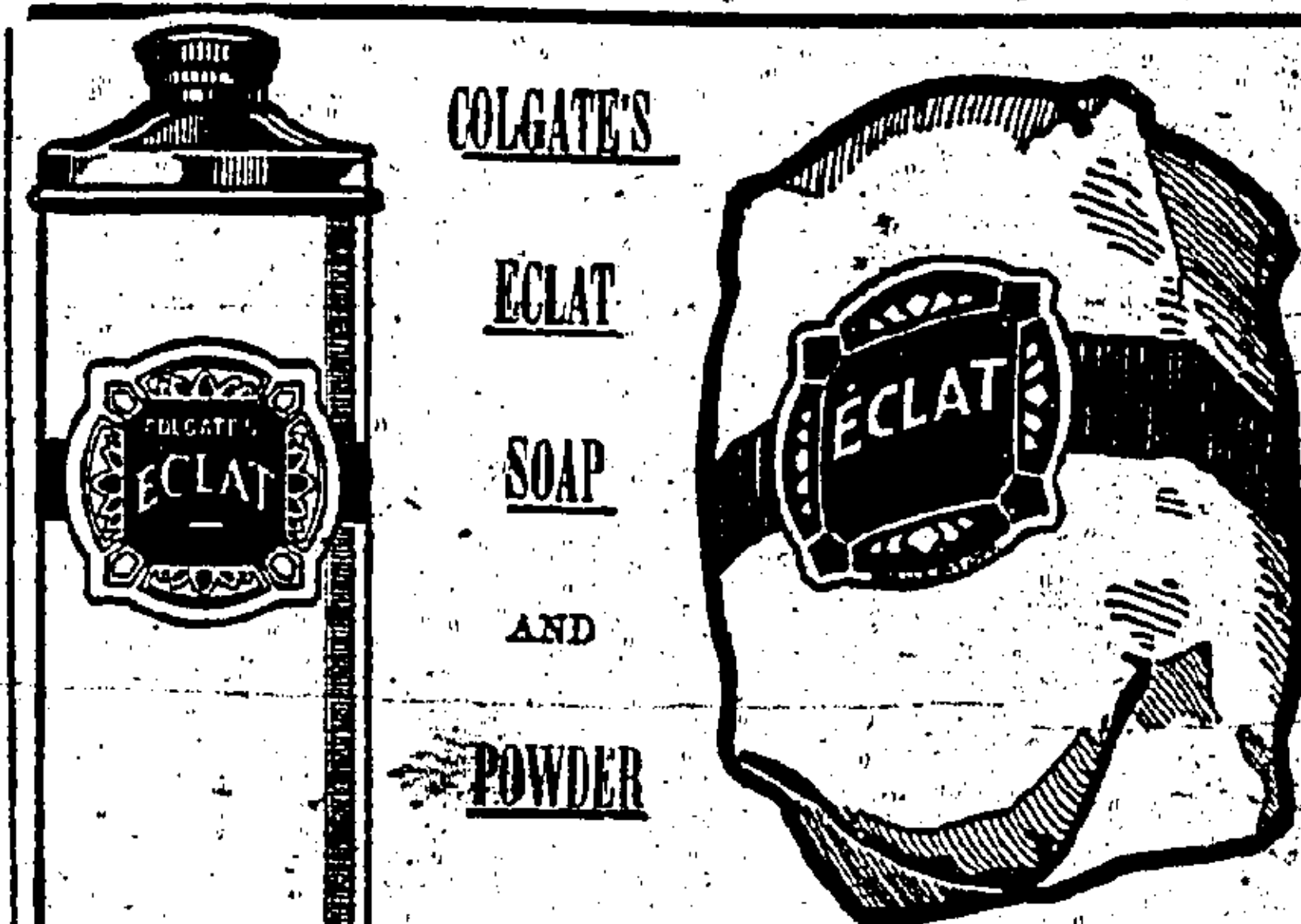
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Telephone C. 4573

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"Bective" Shoes have not their equal in Hong Kong for quality and style and priced at \$21.50 offer the wearer the utmost value. Satisfaction is guaranteed by the Bective Shoe Co. We shall be pleased to send on approval and invite comparison with any other make.

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Lubricants
SOEY MOTOR OIL

KUOMINTANG DIFFERENCES MORE THAN EVER EVIDENT.

"CHIANG KAI SHEK CLIQUE" CALL A MEETING AT HANGCHOW. AGITATING AGAINST THE NANKING ADMINISTRATION.

GENERAL TANG TOURING HUNAN ADVOCATING SUPPORT FOR WUHAN REGIME. CLAIMS THAT IT IS THE BONA FIDE KUOMINTANG ADMINISTRATION.

HOSTILITIES BREAK OUT BETWEEN FENGTIEN AND SHANSI.

Quite unexpectedly, hostilities have broken out between Shansi and Fengtien, the fighting taking place chiefly on the Peking-Suiyuan and Tientsin-Taiyuan Railways. The situation generally is thus more than ever chaotic.

So-called "popular" meetings are being held in various parts of the country favourable to the "Chiang Kai Shek Clique" agitating against the Nanking Government and also advocating the claims of the Wuhan regime to be the bona fide Kuomintang administration. It is all very much of a Chinese puzzle, and it is extremely unlikely that those participating in those pseudo political parleys know precisely what is their aim and object.

General Tang Seng Chi is reported to be touring Hunan endeavouring to convince all who will listen that he and his Wuhan colleagues form the only genuine section of the very much distracted Kuomintang.

A report has come to hand from Shanghai to the local native Press to the effect that Mr. Eugene Chen, who for many years was closely identified with the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen, is about to marry his widow, Mme. Sun Ling Sing. They are at present in Moscow among the real Russian "Reds," with whom evidently they have much in common politically.

HOSTILITIES BETWEEN SHANS AND FENGTIEN.**FIGHTING ON THE RAILWAY.**

(Wah Tsz Yat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, September 30th. The Shansi troops near Shuiyuan are engaging with the Fengtien. The Peking-Suiyuan Railway has been cut off. Eight trainloads of Fengtienese reinforcements are being conveyed to Shuiyuan near Kalgan. Serious fighting is taking place on the Peking-Suiyuan and Tientsin-Taiyuan Railways is momentarily expected.

Marshal Chang's Orders. Marshal Chang Tso Lin has issued an order to the effect that during the war with Yen Shih-shan, the metropolitan area of Peking shall be placed under strict vigilance. He also ordered that all Kuomintang troops be immediately dispatched southwards to reinforce the Fengtienese rear.

Shansi Mobilising. I view of the fact that the Fengtienese are pressing towards Shansi subsequent upon the Shanghai evacuation from Shihchiachung, General Yen Shih-shan, the dictator of Shansi, is rushing the mobilisation of his main forces including the transfer of a portion of his troops from Kalgan to Taiyuan, the capital of Shansi, so as to put up a strong defence in the province.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

How Hostilities Occurred.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 30th. A Peking message, dated Sept. 29th, states that it is uncertain whether yesterday's clash at Chai-kowpu, west of Kalgan, will lead to a general war between Shansi and Mukden. It appears that Yu Chen, a former commandant of the Peking Metropolitan area was recently appointed Tientsin at Chai-kowpu and took two Mukden brigades with him to Kalgan. On taking up the post this aroused the suspicions of the Suiyuan Tientsin, Shansi Chen, who is a subordinate of Yen Hsi-shan.

Shang Chen tore up the railway, apparently fearing a Mukden advance against Northern Shansi and afterwards opened fire. Hitherto there has been no news of the results of the fighting. Li Ching Fan and other Shansi delegates in Peking left for Taiyuan yesterday afternoon, stating that they were going in order to clear up the misunderstanding.

The situation at Shihchiachung is still quite calm. It is believed that Yen Hsi-shan does not desire conflict with Mukden, but some of his subordinates, including Shang Chen, are more pro-Kuomintang; hence the desire for a clash.

NAVAL ENGAGEMENT NEAR WOOSUNG.

(Wah Tsz Yat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, September 30th. On the night of September 29th, three Northern cruisers, including the *Haichu*, suddenly appeared in the vicinity of the Woosung Fort with the apparent intention of attacking. The Chinese naval authority at Shanghai immediately dispatched five cruisers to meet them. The Southern fleet shelled the enemy when in sight of them. After a brief encounter, the Northern fleet sped away.

MUTINY IN NAVAL PRISON.

LIVELY AFFAIR AT TOULON.

100 PRISONERS RELEASED.

(REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.)

TOULON, Sept. 30th. A mutiny broke out at the Naval Prison apparently as a protest against the food supplied. A dozen prisoners secured crowbars and similar weapons and smashed doors and windows, liberating about 100 of their comrades, who noisily demonstrated and committed much damage.

Maritime gendarmerie and armed bluejackets rushed to the prison, rounded up and forced the prisoners into one large room where they were individually secured and removed to Malbouquet Prison.

The din attracted dense crowds to neighbouring streets, and reinforcements of police were necessary to clear a way for the traffic.

DICTATOR CHANG AND HIS CHIEF OF STAFF.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

SHANGHAI, Sept. 30th. The fact that Chang Tso Lin sent the reactionary Tupan of Hailu-kiang, Wu Chung Sheng, from Peking to Mukden to overtake control of Manchuria, and ordered his Chief of Staff, Yang Yu Ting, to Peking, from the possibility of friction between Chang Tso Lin and Yang Yu Ting, which may have a very important effect on the situation in North China.

NANKING'S CHOLERA SCARE.

(NAVAL WIRELESS.)

NANKING, Sept. 29th. The cholera outbreak, which caused so many deaths among the troops, is now practically clear, but measles has become prevalent in its stead.

Some of the disaffected troops which have been creating disturbances have been paid their back pay, and are now quieter. The Northerners continue to make slow progress towards Nanking, and it is reported that they have reached Chuchow.

MARTIAL LAW AT WUHU.

(NAVAL WIRELESS.)

WUHU, Sept. 29th. A modified form of martial law has been imposed here, coincident with the return from Anking of the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs. The military are in full control of the situation, and among their recent actions has been the closing of all the labour unions.

TROOPS OCCUPY FOREIGN PROPERTY AT ICHANG.

(NAVAL WIRELESS.)

ICHANG, Sept. 29th. The residence of Mr. Mackenzie was occupied by troops, believed to be under the control of General Yang Sen, on Tuesday, but on a protest being made, they left the premises.

BRITISH SHANGHAI DEFENCE FORCE.

THE QUESTION OF COST.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, Sept. 29th. Following his recent promise that the Shanghai Defence Force would not be involved in any further taxation, Mr. Winston Churchill, it is understood, has instructed the Treasury to obtain from the Spending Departments estimates for next year's expenditure in order to enable severe "pruning" to be carried out.

CHEKIANG'S TUPAN.

3,000 OF HIS TROOPS DISARMED.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

SHANGHAI, Sept. 29th. General Chow Feng Chi has resigned from the chairmanships of the provisional and military committees of Chekiang. It is reported that 3,000 of General Chow's troops at Hangchow have been disarmed.

MARSHAL CHIANG AT NAGASAKI.

"OBSERVING JAPAN'S PROGRESS."

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

OSAKA, Sept. 29th. Marshal Chiang Kai Shek has arrived at Nagasaki, on his way to Utsunomiya.

He told reporters that he was visiting Japan to observe her progress in the past decade, and he was undecided whether he would go to America.

He only smiled when asked about his proposed marriage to Miss Soong Mei Ling.

BRITAIN AND SPAIN.

A "MYSTERIOUS" CONVERSATION.

SEMI-OFFICIALLY DENIED.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

PARIS, September 29th. Mystery surrounds the conversation which Sir Austen Chamberlain is to-day having with the Spanish Dictator, Primo de Rivera. *Le Journal*, Madrid correspondent says that the greatest secrecy is maintained as to the whereabouts of Primo de Rivera. The Spanish censorship has ordered the newspapers not to publish anything about the matter.

The correspondent understands that the main topic of discussion is the incorporation of Tangier in the Spanish zone of Morocco, a question which the Government of Spain is anxious to have settled before the Spanish sovereigns sail for Morocco on October 4th.

Conversations Postponed.

PARIS, Sept. 30th. The *Journal* of Madrid states that the Sir Austen Chamberlain and Dictator Primo Di Rivera conversations were postponed till to-day. As Sir A. Chamberlain had not arrived at Barcelona until late yesterday night owing to the breakdown of his yacht's engine.

A Semi-Official Denial.

MADRID, Sept. 30th. A semi-official communiqué categorically denies the statements in the foreign Press that the Spanish Government desires to settle the Tangier question before the Spanish King and Queen visit Morocco. It declares that the conversation between Sir A. Chamberlain and General Primo Di Rivera has nothing to do with the Tangier question, and that General Primo Di Rivera simply wished to greet the British Minister on the occasion of his visit to a Spanish port.

MR. STERLING FESSENDEN.

SHANGHAI'S POPULAR MUNICIPAL CHAIRMAN ENTERTAINED.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

SHANGHAI, Sept. 29th. This evening about 200 members of the Shanghai Club celebrated Mr. Sterling Fessenden's 52nd birthday. Mr. Fessenden is the chairman of the Municipal Council.

After eulogistic speeches by the American Consul-General, Mr. Cunningham, the French Consul-General, Mr. Nagai, the Chief Judge, Mr. Peter Grain, and the American Attorney, Judge Franklin, regarding Mr. Fessenden's services to Shanghai, Sir Sidney Barton presented Mr. Fessenden with a casket containing "Views of Shanghai" autographed by all present.

Mr. Fessenden, responding, said he believed Shanghai's future depended on all nationalities working for the maintenance of peace and order. He sternly denounced all the parties who were attempting to force the hands of the Powers, by causing "incidents," and called upon all nationalities to use their influence to prevent any split in the present administration, while pointing out that some nationalities were justifiably demanding a greater voice in the administration of Shanghai.

ANGLO-FRENCH LOAN.

WILL PEKING GOVERNMENT DEFAULT?

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

PEKING, September 29th. It is feared that the Government will default on the interest of the Anglo-French Loan due to bondholders on October 30th.

It has not yet been paid into the banks, as it should have been.

MANCHESTER COTTON CONFERENCE.

DETAILS OF THE AGREEMENT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, Sept. 29th. The agreement which has been reached at the Cotton Conference at Manchester, as reported yesterday, provides that the cartelization of production throughout the American section should be dealt with sectionally, and not by the method of treating all alike, regardless of the amount of work they have in hand and the state of their stocks.

A system of basic prices will be adopted, whereby prices will be fixed according to the prices of the current month futures, plus points 0 and something for costs.

While all branches of the cotton industry express satisfaction with the agreement, Sir E. Stockton doubts whether the agreement will result in anything more than a temporary alleviation of the position. He again emphasised the necessity of putting production on an economic basis in order to meet competition satisfactorily.

Sir Charles Macara declared, "two bodies with no compulsory powers and without the co-operation of the operatives can hardly expect to succeed."

THE GERMAN FLIERS.

KOENNECKE CRASHES AT BAGDAD.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BAGDAD, Sept. 30th. Koennecke crashed in attempting to take off on the resumption of his flight. The machine was damaged, but Koennecke and his two companions were not injured.

PACIFIC FLIERS.

D.F.C. CONFERRED BY PRES. COOLIDGE.

(REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29th. President Coolidge has conferred the Distinguished Flying Cross on Lieutenants Lester Matland and Albert Hegenberger, in recognition of their successful flight from San Francisco to Honolulu.

ARMS SEIZURE AT ROTTERDAM.

BEING SHIPPED TO EAST INDIES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

AMSTERDAM, September 29th. Rotterdam customs officers seized a large quantity of arms, including 100 revolvers and 10,000 cartridges, aboard the Dutch steamer *Gemine*, which was bound for the East Indies, presumably smuggled aboard by Chinese stockers on behalf of Communists.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

COMPOSITION OF ECONOMIC ORGANISATION.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

GENEVA, Sept. 29th. For the purpose of giving effect to the recommendations of the late Economic Conference, the League's economic organisation henceforth will be composed of fifteen members representing various nationalities. Sir Sydney Chapman, the permanent secretary of the Board of Trade, will represent Britain, and India and Australia will be represented. The latter and the Chinese, will be corresponding members.

RUM-RUNNER RELEASED.

GETS OFF ON A TECHNICAL BLUNDER.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

HELSINGFORS, Sept. 29th. The seizure of the Austrian rum-running vessel *Ivalden* by a Finnish warship outside territorial waters, had an extraordinary sequel when the legal experts found that the authorities were not justified in seizing the ship according to international law.

The vessel, with its cargo, was accordingly released, and rejoined the rum-running flotilla off the coast.

HINDUS AND MOSLEMS.

ANOTHER COMMUNAL RIOT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

DEHRA DUN, Sept. 29th. Six persons were injured and forty, mostly Kabulis, were arrested in a communal riot yesterday evening in connection with religious celebrations in Ramliha, held by Hindus.

Stones were thrown at the images of Rama and Lakshmana, from a house said to be occupied by Kabuli Moslems, as the procession was approaching the mosque.

A NEW YORK COMPANY'S RECAPITALISATION PLAN.

(REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.)

NEW YORK, Sept. 30th. The Stockholders' International Mercantile Marine Corporation have approved of the recapitalisation plan under which five shares of the present Preferred Stock at \$100 par value will be exchanged for one share of the new Preferred Stock at no par value plus five shares of the new Common Stock at no par value and also five shares of the existing Common Stock to be exchanged for one share of the new Common Stock at no par value.

U.S.A. AND MEXICO TELEPHONE SERVICE.

(REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29th. President Coolidge, speaking in the hall of the Pan-American Building, and President Calles of Mexico, in the National Palace, Mexico City, formally opened the first long-distance telephone line between the capitals of the two republics this afternoon.

HURRICANE IN MISSOURI.

70 KILLED; MANY INJURED.

HEAVY LOSS OF PROPERTY.

(REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.)

St. Louis, Sept. 29th. Three were killed and many injured, while great damage was done to buildings, by a terrific wind and rainstorm.

Later reports indicate that at least seven persons were killed, and 40 injured, in the storm mentioned earlier.

Reports from this part of Missouri state that hitherto it is known that 23 people perished and hundreds were injured in the tornado.

Houses were levelled, and communications were paralysed.

The hurricane, which had a velocity of 80 miles an hour, broke with bewildering suddenness. Roofs were torn off, walls collapsed, and trees were uprooted, blocking the streets.

The air was full of flying debris, and pedestrians were blown off their feet.

Over forty are now believed to have been killed.

Residential District Devastated.

St. Louis, Sept. 30th. The beautiful west side section of the city has been devastated. It is estimated that 2,500 homes have been wrecked or severely damaged.

Police have been stationed at spots where the electric tram wires have been torn down to warn off the frightened populace. Where stood beautiful homes there are now roofless houses and heaps of ruins.

Motor-cars were found fantastically wrecked, some completely overturned while others were embedded in the walls of houses. The Police Reserves have been called out and the Fire Brigade are searching the ruins. Two policemen were killed by falling walls.

Latest Casualty List.

St. Louis, Sept. 30th. The death toll is now known to be 70. The State Militia has been called out to protect property. The armory of the National Guard has been opened to shelter 3,000 of the homeless.

Half of the prosperous fruit-farming village of Rudy has been devastated by the hurricane, 1 person being killed and 9 injured.

Pictureque Details.

Rudy, Arkansas, Sept. 30th. The storm was preceded by a tense heavy silence followed by dull, drumming sounds, after which twisting black clouds bore down upon the city. The sound of crashing glass was heard throughout the city, the air being filled with huge missiles, which tore off chimneys, penetrated roofs and whirled through trees. A greyish black dust swirled in the air, and stuck fast to everything it touched. A deluge of rain followed, and the storm was so terrifying that everything seemed to rock. Rescue work continued with the aid of lanterns, electric torches and motor lamps. After darkness fell, the main arteries on the west side were crippled when thousands endeavoured to return home from work.

THE NEXT LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.

POINT OF SENIORITY GRACEFULLY SETTLED.

(BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.)

RUOBY, September 29th. Sir Charles Batho was chosen to-day as Lord Mayor of London for the coming year. An unusual circumstance marked the proceedings. Sir Harold Moore had the prior claim to the Lord Mayoralty since he was senior alderman, but Sir Charles Batho was only one day behind him in seniority. Prior to the election taking place Sir Harold Moore withdrew his candidature. Stating his reasons Sir Harold said he had withdrawn so as to avoid competition and principally because he was the youngest qualified candidate. He is fifty years of age. Sir Harold added "In my view it is eminently desirable that the older qualified candidate should have an opportunity of enjoying the high distinction and, therefore, I am willing to stand down temporarily."

ENGLAND TO NORWAY TELEPHONE SERVICE.

(BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.)

RUOBY, September 29th. The Postmaster-General announces that next Saturday (to-day) a telephone service will be inaugurated between this country and Norway. Communication will be restricted at the outset to calls between London and Oslo. Charges for the unit call of three minutes duration from London to Oslo will be twenty-two shillings and six pence from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. and thirteen shillings and six pence from 9 p.m. to 8 a.m. Subscription calls at half-day charges may be obtained during night hours for the minimum period of a month.

U.S. NAVY.

NEXT YEAR'S BUILDING PROGRAMME.

AT COST OF \$7,600,000.

(REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30th. Mr. Wilbur, Secretary of the Navy, has announced that the Naval Aviation Building Programme for the fiscal year, beginning July 1st, 1928, will provide for the purchase of 147 planes including 49 combined torpedo bombing and scouting machines, at a cost of \$7,600,000.

WAR DEBTS.

INTERESTING STATEMENT BY FRENCH PREMIER.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

PARIS, Sept. 29th. In the Finance Committee of the Chamber, M. Poincare stated that negotiations were proceeding with the United States and Great Britain with regard to the settlement of War debts.

MEXICAN OIL.

TAMPICO AREA TRADE DEPRESSION.

(REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.)

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 29th. It is reported that the oil companies working in the Tampico area will dismiss three-quarters of their workmen during the next fortnight, as the result of the increase in oil production and of bad business conditions. Thousands of men will be involved.

OBITUARY.

DUTCH EXPERT ON HEART DISEASE.

NOBEL PRIZE-WINNER OF 1924.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 29th. The death has occurred of Professor Willem Einthoven, the Nobel prize-winner of 1924, who was principally famous for his investigations of the functions of the heart, and was the inventor of the heart galvanometer or cardiograph.

Willem Einthoven, the Dutch medical expert, was born at Samarang, Dutch East Indies, in May, 1860. He studied medicine, and later became Professor of Medicine at Leyden University.

CONVICT REGION DRAWS SETTLERS.

RELEASED MEN RETURN WITH FAMILIES.

CONTENTED ANDAMAN ISLANDS.

CALCUTTA.

Transportation to the Andamans, once the most severe sentence in the Indian Penal Code, under the humane ideas of to-day has almost become a form of State-aided emigration.

A batch of Moplah convicts has recently returned to Calicut in Malabar to take their families back to the new settlement. One of these convict settlers said that he intended to remain in the Andamans permanently. This settler explained that he was engaged in trade and agriculture and that the Government rendered the Moplah colonists every help in the matter of trade, agriculture, and other avocations, by financing them liberally.

Government Mosques and Schools.

The Moplah population of the Andamans are, in fact, thriving and quite happy and contented. Most of them have taken to farming. Paddy is their most important crop, but during the last two years they have planted more than 5,000 coconut plants and started banana plantations. The women, if anything, fare better than the men. The Government has constructed for the benefit of the Moplah population, and instruction is imparted in Urdu, Malayalam and English.

This particular Moplah concluded by saying that Moplahs in the districts of Ernad and Wailuvand, who are in distress owing to the after-effects of the Moplah rebellion in 1924 and other causes, they would emigrate to the Andamans, where extensive tracts of land were available for reclamation and cultivation. The soil was fertile; they had the great advantage of Government assistance, and no attack had been made on the settlers by the forest tribes for some years now. — C. S. Moplah.

WEEK-END SPORT.

WHAT IS ON THE CARD.

OPENING OF FOOTBALL SEASON.

This week-end there is again another fair programme of sport. The football season opens as regards the League and there is a full and complete programme in three divisions. Then there is also plenty of cricket both for to-day and to-morrow. In addition, there is an interport bowls trial match and a Rugby match, also golf and a swimming gala.

To-day's Events.

To-day the big attractions are football and cricket. With regard to the former the complete fixture list is published in the diary of events and also in our sports columns. The matches are played on the ground of the first-mentioned team, and all commence between 3.15 and 4.15 p.m. Two senior League matches have been arranged for next Wednesday, between the R.A.F. and the Scots Guards, and the Police and South China. They will be played on the U.S.R.C. ground, respectively.

Additional interest is given to the League struggle this year in view of the "unknown quantities" in the Service, and, especially the military teams. There are three new military teams competing, and of these, the Queen's Regiment have a very fine forward line. They meet the champions of last year, the Club de Recreo.

Cricket.

Although the Cricket League has not yet opened, the various clubs are getting into full swing with practice matches, and no fewer than six friendly matches have been arranged for this afternoon. As will be seen by the fixture-list, the Club play against the 15th Brigade, and the Kowloon Cricket Club, champion of last season, who have twice this past week lost to service sides, are again up against a military combination.

To-morrow there are three more friendly matches, particulars of which are given elsewhere in this issue.

Other Events.

There is an important sporting event at the Craigengower Cricket Club this afternoon, this being the third trial match in connection with the Interport Lawn Bowls match, which is to take place within the next two weeks. Particulars will be found in another column. This may not be the last trial, although it is likely to be. But as the Shanghai team do not arrive until the 10th inst., there will still be time for another one next week-end, if thought necessary by the Selection Committee who may still find some trouble in coming to a final decision.

There is golf at Fanling during the week-end for the Captain's Cup, and to-morrow the annual presentation of trophies at the Kowloon Golf Club takes place.

To-morrow also there is a swimming gala for Service men at the Kowloon United Services Club, Kowloon Dock Bathing Beach, of which particulars have already appeared in these columns. The recent concerts given on Sundays at the Dock Bathing Beach have been held with the object of obtaining funds for this event.

CHESS.

TWO MORE DRAWN GAMES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 29th.

The fifth game in the Capablanca-Alekshin chess championship contest was drawn, after forty-one moves.

LATER.

The sixth game between Capablanca and Alekhin was drawn after 39 moves.

LOCAL FOOTBALL.

LEAGUE OPENS TO-DAY.

The following games are down for decision to-day in the Hong Kong League:

Division I.

Kick-off at 4.45 p.m.

South China v. R.A., South China ground. Referee: Mr. Rogers.
H.K. Club v. China Athletic, H.K.F.C. ground. Referee: Mr. Hyson.

K.O.S.B.'s v. Hong Kong Police, Sookunpoo ground. Referee: Mr. F. Smith.
Queen's Regt. v. Club de Recreo, United Services ground. Referee: Mr. Baldwin.

Kowloon v. Scots Guards, Kowloon F.C. ground. Referee: Capt. Austin, M.M., M.C.

Division II. "A."

Kick-off at 3.15 p.m.

R.A. Res. v. St. Joseph's St. Joseph's ground. Referee: Mr. Phillips.
K.O.S.B.'s Res. v. Kowloon Res., Sookunpoo ground. Referee: Mr. Gilbert.

Club de Recreo Res. v. South China "A", King's Park. Referee: Mr. Gilmour.
South China "B" v. University, South ground. Referee: Mr. Ip Kan.

H.K. Club Res. v. China Athletic, H.K.F.C. ground. Referee: Mr. Brown.

Division II. "B."

Kick-off at 4.45 p.m.

St. Joseph's Res. v. Boy Scouts, St. Joseph's ground. Referee: Mr. Stocks.
South China "A" v. China Athletic, Caroline Hill. Referee: Mr. Lamb.

Kick-off at 3.15 p.m.
Kung Woo v. South China "B", Yaumati ground. Referee: Mr. Samy.

Kowloon "B" v. Moslem Club, Kowloon F.C. ground. Referee: Mr. Hutchins.

To-day's Games.

The League season opens to-day with 4 games in the senior division, 5 in the junior "A" and 4 in the junior "B."

Caroline Hill, United Services and Yaumati grounds are available for civilian games and a good season is anticipated.

The Scouts Guards, Queen's Regt. and R.A.F. will increase the number of Service teams in the league. They have each entered the senior division only.

A new team, which will most probably comprise the players of South China, has entered the junior "B" as Kung Woo.

A large number of referees have registered for this season, fourteen being out to-day while others are on the waiting list.

It is out of the question to predict the results of to-day's games, but all the senior games will be keenly contested.

The game that should attract a good following, should be seen on the United Services ground where the Queen's meet the champions, Club de Recreo. The Recreo will depend almost on last season's players, with J. Silva leading the attack in place of Gosano, who will be inside right.

Kowloon are at home to the Guards and this game should be worth seeing.

Chinese will crowd the slopes overlooking the Club ground, as the majority that crowd the goal ends cannot afford to pay to see the game from the new stands.

Gerrard will lead the attack and the Athletic defence will have to be on top form to keep him out.

At Sookunpoo the K.O.S.B.'s meet the Police, while the R.A. meet South China on the Happy Valley ground.

The Hong Kong Club will have a strong side out in the junior game and should annex the points.

Kowloon Reserves will meet the "A" division champions at Sookunpoo and a win for the "Kosbies."

LEAGUE MATCHES.

1st Division.

Queen's Regt. v. Club de Recreo, at 4.30 p.m., on the Club de Recreo's football ground at King's Park and not at U.S.R.C.

2nd Division.

Club de Recreo v. South China "A", at 3.30 p.m., same ground as above.

H.K. FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION MEETING.

DRAW FOR "SUNDAY HERALD" CHARITY CUP.

Mr. A. T. Hamilton presided at a meeting of the H.K.F.A. Council last evening.

(Continued on next Column.)

HOME FOOTBALL.

THE LEAGUE PROGRAMME.

COMPLETE FIXTURES FOR TO-DAY.

The following are the fixtures in the English League, and Scottish League (Division I.) for to-day.

English League: Division I.

Arsenal v. West Ham United, Birmingham v. Bolton W., Burnley v. Derby County, Barry v. Sunderland, Huddersfield T. v. Cardiff C., Leicester C. v. Manchester U., Liverpool v. Portsmouth, Middlesbrough v. Sheffield W., Newcastle U. v. Blackburn R., Sheffield U. v. Aston Villa, Tottenham H. v. Everton.

Division II.

Barnsley v. Wolverhampton W., Bristol City v. Chelsea, Fulham v. Port Vale, Hull City v. Notts Forest, Manchester C. v. Oldham Ath., Notts County v. Grimsby T., Preston North End v. Leeds U., Southampton v. Reading, Stoke City v. Blackpool, Swansea Town v. South Shields, West Bromwich A. v. Clapton D.

Division III. (Southern).

Coventry City v. Walsall, Crystal Palace v. Brentford, Exeter C. v. Bournemouth, Gillingham v. Northampton, Millwall v. Luton Town, Newport C. v. Merthyr T., Norwich C. v. Southend U., Queen's Park R. v. Bristol R., Swindon T. v. Plymouth A., Torquay U. v. Brighton, Watford v. Charlton A.

Division III. (Northern).

Accrington Stan. v. Crewe Alex., Bradford v. Stockport County, Chesterfield v. Barrow, Doncaster R. v. Darlington, Durham City v. Rochdale, Hartlepool U. v. Halifax Town, Lincoln City v. Bradford City, New Brighton v. Tranmere R., Southport v. Rotherham United, Wigan Boro. v. Ashington, Wrexham v. Nelson.

Scottish League: Division I.

Clyde v. Cowdenbeath, Dundee v. Celtic, Dunfermline A. v. St. Johnstone, Falkirk v. Hearts, Hamilton A. v. Aberdeen, Hibernians v. Partick T., Kilmarnock v. Airdrieonians, Raith Rovers v. Motherwell, Queen's Park v. Boness, Rangers v. St. Mirren.

LATEST LEAGUE RESULT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, September 29th.

In the Northern section of Division III. of the English Football League, Barrow beat Nelson by three goals to one.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

Club "A" XV. v. Northampton Regiment "A".

At Happy Valley at 5 p.m. this afternoon.

The Club—C. E. Backhouse; B. W. Sampson, M. G. Mills, A. W. Summers, R. L. Stewart; A. G. Gordon, I. E. L. Mackay; W. Beveridge, L. R. Billingham; A. B. Cox, M. D. Hoare; R. McIntyre, M. G. O'Connor, P. L. P. Thomas, G. M. Waters.

The draw for the Sunday Herald Charity Cup (matches to be played on the H.K.F.C. ground, kick-off at 4 p.m.) was as follows:

Monday, December 26th: Scotland v. Portugal.
Tuesday, December 27th: China v. England.

Luh Wah Cup.

Arrangements for the above competition are to be arranged later.

It was reported that Fung King Cheong has signed registration forms for both South China, A.A. China Athletic Association. This was referred to the Club concerned. This player, therefore, is barred from a league game to-day.

Hong Kong entered for the Interport Cup.

The question of Chan So being ordered off was referred to the Council but was dropped, the game being played in the close season.

LOCAL CRICKET.

WEEK-END FIXTURES.

Cricket has begun early, and though it is still a trifle warm for the game, most of the Clubs will be engaged over the week-end. It is particularly pleasing to see Service sides in four out of the six matches down for to-day.

The Hong Kong Cricket Club open their season to-day and play a team from the Garrison on the Club ground. In view of the approaching Interport, it will be interesting to see how the "early birds" shape. Last year's champions, the Kowloon Cricket Club, engage the 15th Infantry Brigade in a whole day match commencing at 11.30 a.m., while the Queen's Royal Regt. and the Northants are opposed to the Civil Service and University, respectively.

Three are three matches to-morrow and the programme for the two days is—

To-day.

Hong Kong C.C. v. Garrison, Police v. Hong Kong C.C. 2nd XI, Civil Service v. Queen's Royal Regiment, Indian R.C. v. Craigengower, Kowloon C.C. v. 15th Infantry Brigade (11.30 a.m.), University v. Northants.

To-morrow.

Indian R.C. v. China Light and Power, University v. St. Peter's Young Men's Club, H.K. Volunteers v. Indian R.C., at the Chinese R.C. ground.

K.O.C. Beaten By Air Force. The Kowloon Cricket Club, last year's Cricket League champions, were again defeated on Thursday in a friendly cricket match. Last Saturday they were beaten by four wickets by the military subscribers, who knocked up 200 for seven wickets (in a twelve aside match) against Kowloon's 131. On Thursday, the Royal Air Force beat the K.C.C. side by just over one hundred runs.

The Air Force batted first, and declared for 158 runs for eight wickets, but the K.C.C. could only reply with 50 runs. W. Brace contributed 57 runs for the Air Force. Capt. F. G. Bevis (38 runs) was practically the only scorer for the K.C.C.

Brace also took four wickets for 6 runs, and Lieut. J. H. Dale three wickets for 13 runs.

H.K.C.C. v. Garrison XI.

On H.K.C.C. ground to-day at 2 p.m.

H.K.C.C.—T. E. Pearce (capt.), A. W. Hayward, H. V. Parker, J. R. Hinton, O. Moor, A. Reid, T. E. Hammond, C. D. Wales, J. A. Summers, H. J. Armstrong and W. Fiddes Wilson.

Indian Merchants v. L.F. Co.

2nd Scots Guards. This friendly match will be played on the Shamshupo camp ground on Sunday, at 2 p.m. sharp.

Indian Merchants—V. T. Maning (captain), H. T. Barma, H. Pritam, A. S. A. Kyam, Utomali, Karanja, F. T. Melvani, Namanbhoi, L. A. Mahtani, Poonawalla, and Sobhraj.

THE SHANGHAI TEAM.

DUE HERE ON NOVEMBER 19th.

The hon. secretary of the H.K.C.C. has received a telegram announcing that the Shanghai team, for the interport matches, are leaving by the *President Grant* and expect to be here on November 19th.

According to present arrangements the Straits team are likely to reach Hong Kong about November 16th.

ARMS FOR BOLSHEVIKS.

EMBARGO IN AMERICA.

New York. The American State Department has placed an unofficial embargo on the shipment of arms to Russia by disapproving the sale of 150,000 rifles to Soviet agents here.

When a representative of both parties to the negotiations for the sale called at the State Department at Washington recently, he was informed that the American Government was opposed to such action, although there is no actual prohibition of the shipment. If the official warning is ignored, and an effort is made to ship the rifles aboard a vessel, it is believed the Government will actively intervene.

The fact that Soviet agents are seeking arms here indicates to the Washington authorities that the European market is closed to Russia.

INTERPORT BOWLS.

TO-DAY'S TRIAL MATCH AT HAPPY VALLEY.

NUMBER ONE PROBLEM.

[By "A. B.S."]

Speculation is still keen as to who the selectors for the interport lawn bowls match against Shanghai (which will probably be played on October 13th) will pick for the No. 1 position. Unfortunately they cannot see beyond the four who were picked for the first two trials—and are not likely to change their opinion as the result of the third trial match to be played on the green of the C.C.C. at Happy Valley, this afternoon (if the rain does not spoil things). They had a good chance in the second trial when McLeod failed to appear, as they could easily have put a better player in, the position than McCubbin, who has not even been in the open singles championship—usually a criterion of the play of the No. 1's. They first chose Whiteford, but he stood down, and then it was thought the ground cooler (who gave an exhibition game on his own before the trial game) would have a chance—or perhaps one of the baseball players who happened to be in the Valley that afternoon. Which tends to emphasise that the Selection Committee have their ideas which not even two trial matches can shake in spite of the practically unanimous opinion of bowlers (including those on the green) that the four No. 1's had failed in both games. There seems to be a lot of "boasting" going on for Atkinson—probably on the same principle that he did well a couple of years ago, just as some sentimentalists favoured Omar figuring in the trials because he did well at Shanghai last year! The form of last year is not the form of to-day, any more than is the form of the beginning of the season. Omar was put out of the running in the open championship in the first round this season, and has been kept for the C.C.C. all season. Still, he was better than Atkinson, Laing, or Owick in the second trial match. Which may not be saying much, of course, but the point is only mentioned as worth noting that Omar is only reserve to-day. And there is no point in having trial matches if the selectors are purblind to the form—or lack of form—shown in these same matches. Personally I would not have any of the quartette on my mind, and in this I am not alone, judging by the numerous comments heard during the progress of both trial matches.

(Coming to the No. 2's it seems to be a toss up between Bass and Smith, chiefly owing to the good display of the latter in the second trial, playing on his own green. Both are erratic. Bass starts poorly and improves. Smith starts good, or fairly good, and falls away. That is not too promising for an interport game, is it? I would like to see other two men given a trial before passing a final verdict.)

For No. 3 I fall falling the bill to hinder. Pending to see what is better than would Cullen or Holland. Against Wallace as skip. Pendered did better than the average temperamental skip would have done, and he outclassed Gray in the second trial. He would, I consider, make an ideal No. 3 for Wallace as skip.

Wallace, of course, has things all his own way as skip against Shanghai. He was, as previously stated, "uncanny" against Pendered and he had nothing to beat in Macfarlane in the second trial. He will have to play very poorly today to lose his position.

The teams for to-day are as under—
(Atkinson, Smith, Holland Wallace (skip), Bass, Cullen Pendered (skip). Reserves: Omar and Macfarlane.

For months and months all sorts of stories have been floating down from the North that the Shanghai team was to be the "best ever."

Now that the names have been published it seems that the bowlers up North are experiencing some difficulty in getting away during the continued unsettled state of affairs.

Atkinson stands out on his own, if he is still in the same form that Hong Kong bowlers know (to their cost) and Main may be ranked next, judging by his displays in the Colony two years ago. Many then held that had Main been skip instead of Phillips, the match would have been won by Shanghai. Of course we do not know whether Main will play as well on the C.C.C. green as he did at Tai Koo. Of the others in the Shanghai team coming actually here and show us what they can do. If they are better than the local No. 1's and No. 2's then Wallace and Pendered (or Cullen) will have their work cut out to pull off a win for Hong Kong.

YACHTING NOTES.

[By "CHAU KUNG."]

With the October holiday drawing near considerable activity is noticeable with various units of the Yacht Club Fleet and to hasten those who may have delayed I give the draft of the arrangements for the Club Cruise over the week-end of October 5th-10th.

To cheat the tide it will be necessary to leave early and the 1st gun of the season will be fired at 1.35 p.m. on Saturday, 5th, as a preparatory for the start at 2 for all classes.

Those who do not wish to race should note that the rendezvous is at the head of Junk Bay, to the West and South of Hang Hau. It is expected that *Typhoon, Curlew, Yorseman, Queen Bee, U. and I., Dorothy II, Imogen, Feather* and possibly others of the Cruiser Class will be there whilst the Racing Classes will be represented by *Dorchester, Colleen, Wagon Wonder, Wings, Bluehouse, Bonjuni, Adele, Lola*.

On Sunday 9th there will be a race in the morning to Joss House Bay via Tathong Rock to port (whether permitting) where tiffin will be taken. After tiffin it is suggested that it should be "Go as you please" to the rendezvous in Repulse Bay, if southerly winds make it necessary then at Deep Water Bay.

On Monday 10th in the morning race round Ngan Chau (S) to Waterfall Bay where tiffin be taken. In the afternoon boats will return to Hong Kong as they please.

Will those members who intend taking part in the Cruise please send their names to the Sailing Secretary of the Yacht Club, Mr. J. R. L. Stanton, c/o China Underwriters, St. George's Bldg. Telephone C. 1121.

Co. V. Coates has disposed of *Sealark* to the Royal Engineers' Mess who have renamed her *Wings*. The mess have sold *Gael* to an officer of the Scots Guards.

Mr. Griffiths, who is going on leave shortly, has sold *Chinook* to Mr. Nicolson who is fitting her out for the season. There are other sales pending which will probably be completed before the opening Cruise on 22nd inst.

The Ocean Race at home, starting from Cowes round the Fastnet light and finishing at Plymouth, was won by Lord Salbridge's *Tally Ho* a cutter designed by Albert Strange about 20 years ago; she beat the American designed schooner *Giolette* by about 2 hours after a very stormy passage.

Conor O'Brien who had taken his *Savine* round the world was unable to beat down the channel against the storm and ran for shelter as did a previous winner *Julie Drive* and the schooner *Nicarag* which crossed from America especially for the race. These two were weather bound at Falmouth for 20 hours. The owner and skipper of the latter who is 23 years-old stated it was weather much worse than anything experienced in crossing the Atlantic.

The race is for boats of not more than 50 feet on the Wye line or about the over all length of the *Lady Jean*. *Tally Ho* is about 30 feet on the waterline with 11 feet of beam, 7 of draft and sail area just over 1,700 square ft.—a typical cruising cutter met on the English Coast. She would be beaten out of sight by a modern fast cruiser in light weather but is able to keep the seas when the other has to make port for shelter.

There must be a great attraction in this race for I hear that entries are already being made for the race in August next.

May I remind owners that the racing season is drawing near and if they wish to get their craft into proper trim it is high time they were in the water. Tides, Time and Starting Guns wait for no man.

GOLF.

ROYAL HONG KONG GOLF CLUB.

FANLING STARTING TIMES FOR TO-MORROW (SUNDAY).

9.20 a.m. R. M. Smith and D. G. Bruce.
9.24 " K. S. Morrison and D. Forbes.
9.28 " H. Bloxham and B. Raworth.
9.32 " H. L. Carson and T. Low.
9.36 " F. Cowherd and W. L. Alexander.
9.40 " R. K. Hepburn and H. Sney.
9.44 " C. Stark and T. S. Whyte-Smith.
9.48 " F. M. Ellis and A. J. Frank.
9.52 " S. T. Butch and N. K. Littlejohn.
9.56 " W. Tait and F. F. Kennedy.
10.00 " A. Leach and A. O. Brown.
10.04 " Lt.-Col. Badoock and Capt. Gardiner.
10.08 " T. G. Weall and R. K. Valentine.
10.12 " H. A. Lammt and A. E. Lissman.
10.16 " W. C. Clark and A. R. Cox.
10.20 " F. J. Mahon and W. C. Murray.
10.24 " L. Nantz and C. Shank.

DUNCAN WILTS FRENCH OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARIS, September 29th.

George Duncan, with an aggregate of 299 for 72 holes has won the French Open Golf Championship on the St. Germain links.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

ST. PETER'S CLUB FORMING A DIVISION.

St. Peter's Church Young Men's Club has decided to form a division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, and at a meeting held last night some 12 members signified their intention of joining.

The Chairman of the Club is elected as Divisional Superintendent, and Dr. T. C. Wong Divisional Surgeon.

The joint secretaries will be very glad to hear from any club member who wishes to join. Drill and lectures will commence early this month.

MUSIC HALLS MADE INTO THEATRES.

MOSS' EMPIRES ANNOUNCE GREAT CHANGE.

A revolutionary change in the entertainment fare provided in provincial centres in England has been announced by Moss' Empires. Many of the thirty-four music halls under their control will shortly be turned into theatres, at which first-class plays will be presented.

"Variety has declined in popularity during the past few years," said an official of Moss' Empires. "This can be attributed to a number of causes, but the chief reason is the demand from industrial patrons for a more intellectual type of entertainment."

"Experiments in once-nightly productions have been carried out in the provinces for some time," said Mr. R. H. Gillespie, the managing director of Moss' Empires, in an interview, "notably at the Empire Theatres at Newcastle and Liverpool."

"The decision of the company will involve them in extensive schemes of reconstruction in most of their theatres."

Margaret Bannerman.

"The first instance of our new policy will be on August 29th at the Empire Theatre, Sheffield, when Miss Margaret Bannerman will appear in H. M. Harwood's new play, 'The Golden Calf.' This house has recently been enlarged, and many improvements, including larger dressing-rooms and bath-rooms, have been installed."

"We hope to extend the run of plays in some towns for eight or ten weeks, and all seats will be bookable in advance."

"Our object is to establish a train of first-class theatres with first-class plays all over Great Britain."

"Nearly fifteen million people paid for admission to Moss' Empires in the provinces last year, and we intend to give this enormous proportion of the population as good theatrical fare as is provided in London."

JUGGERNAUT'S CAR.

THE SLOWEST MOVING
VEHICLE IN THE
WORLD.

A BASELESS LEGEND.

"When once the British conqueror and master of India, comes to treat the car of Jugger-naut as he would treat a motor-bus driven to the public danger, his mission in India is over." I find this sentence in the attractive foreword which Mr. Bernard Shaw contributes to the volume of William Archer's plays. It implies yet once more what is, I suppose, the strangest blunder, or, falsehood, that has ever been accepted concerning a matter of popular faith or religious practice. And as the annual festival of Jugger-naut falls in July, at what is usually a comfortable break in the early rains, the subject happens to be exactly topical.

The city of Jugger-naut (Jaganath, in the official spelling) is Puri, a place on the Bay of Bengal, favoured as a health resort by Europeans. A night's journey south of Calcutta, its single conspicuous feature is the great pagoda of Jugger-naut, which is visible in its curious pinkish colour over an immense area of the Orissa plain. It was built in the latter part of the twelfth century, and is in admirable preservation. No one who is not a Hindu may pass through the Lion Gate, in front of which stands a beautiful iron monolith of unknown age. But here is the unique fact about Jugger-naut; once within the walls of its temple all members of the Hindu community are equal. In the presence of this vast popular divinity there is no difference of rank or privilege between the Brahmin and the Pariah. His service is divided among thirty-six orders of attendants, at the head of whom is the local Rajah, proud by long tradition to be known as Jugger-naut's sepper.

The Yearly Journey.

The festival that has been so oddly misnamed for its central incident the very short journey of Jugger-naut's car, from the gate of the temple to the god's garden house, which stands at the distance of one mile at the other end of the town, along a noble avenue, the roadway of which is ruddy sand, strikingly contrasted with the vivid green of the rainy season. And here are the facts of that yearly journey, which has been used to point more rhetorically to the annual demonstrations than any kindred circumstances in the annals of mankind.

There are three images of Jugger-naut, and of his brother and sister. They are nothing more than shapely logs of wood. Each is carried on a towering car, that of the god being the largest, some 45 feet in height, with sixteen wheels. They are drawn by an immense host of pilgrims assisted by a crowd of local tribesmen who have the hereditary privilege of pulling. The journey of one mile should be achieved before sundown, but in years gone by it often took several days. For many years past the District Magistrate of Puri has made it part of his official business to see that the cars are not left stranded, to the distress of the pious, midway along the red roadway—an ironic commentary on "G.B.S.'s" idea of the British mission in the Hindu world! The pace, of course, is indescribably slow. Indeed, the Car of Jugger-naut, symbol in the West of the most frightening speed and recklessness, is simply the most snail-like and the most cumbersome vehicle in the world.

Symbol Of Compassion.

There remains to be added the singular fact, noted in all the authorities, that so far from being a bloody deity, Jugger-naut (an incarnation of Vishnu) stands, not for social equality alone, but for unlimited compassion. He cannot be worshipped with blood sacrifices. On the contrary, any form of violence or death within his temple is pollution. Whenever it occurs, there is necessity for rigorous cleansing.

The legend of Jugger-naut's blood-stained course is without actual basis of any kind; except that, in the crush of so vast a concourse of pilgrims, most of them eager to have a hand in the pulling of the car, it was inevitable, before the days of British regulation, that casualties should occur, and by no means unlikely that an occasional not unwilling victim should be crushed under the wheels. But it is important to note that both the official historians, and the missionaries, have long since thrown over the all-popular story and its implications. The sight of the great car and the excited multitude could easily give rise to the legend of terror. It is more difficult to account for the fable on poor old Jugger-naut and his compassionate character.—*The Japan Chronicle.*

CALL OF THE
ARCTIC.EMIGRANTS FOR THE
POLES.

STOCK GRAZING POSSIBILITIES.

Dr. R. N. Rudmose Brown, head of the Department of Geography, University of Sheffield, dealt with "Some Problems of Polar Geography" in his presidential address to the Geography Section of the British Association. Brief references to his address were made by Reuters cables at the time. The prospects of settlement on Polar lands were discussed in considerable detail by Dr. Brown.

As a preliminary to this he drew attention to pasturage possibilities, and in the course of his observations in this connection said: "Alaska is said to have pasturage for 4,000,000 reindeer. Basing his estimate on this figure, Stefansson calculates that the Arctic tundras as a whole are capable of supporting about 100,000,000 reindeer and perhaps five times as many musk-oxen."

This is probably an over-sanguine estimate for it must be remembered that the Alaskan herds are mainly in the more fertile valleys of the south and south-west, which have few, if any, equals in fertility in the tundras further north; but even if we reduce the numbers considerably, say, by as much as 50 per cent., there remain a possible food production from the waste Arctic lands equivalent to some 1,000,000,000 sheep, or more than ten times the total number of sheep that Australia now supports.

This would, of course, take many years to accomplish, and naturally will not occur until the temperate lands of the world are more fully occupied than at present. But gradually, as world population multiplies and food production has to be increased, the lands that are not fit for cereal growth will command attention by their possibilities for pasturage. Eventually the tide of white settlement would definitely set northward, even to the Arctic seas, and in its flood destroy the present inhabitants. "It is no more presumptuous to forecast a scattered population of reindeer and musk-oxen farmers in the barren lands of Arctic Canada, the tundras of Siberia, and even in Greenland and Spitzbergen too, a hundred years hence than it was a hundred years ago to suggest sheep farmers in the plains of Australia or wheat fields in the Peace Valley of Canada. The only question that remains unanswered is the adaptability of peoples of European descent to life in the Arctic climate."

An Old Example: Conditions
Different Now.

The only example of real Arctic colonisation that existed was that of the old Norse colonies in South-Western Greenland, founded in the tenth century. The trade that those Norse settlers carried on with Europe gradually ceased, and the Norsemen had entirely disappeared when, late in the sixteenth century, communications with Greenland were re-opened. "The Norse colonists in Greenland," Dr. Brown continued, "died out for want of new blood, or, in other words, they were not acclimatised to their Arctic home."

"The Greenland experiment is not, however, a sure criterion of Nordic unsuitability for the Arctic. The pastoral settlement, which is suggested, will be a slow colonisation, in which natural selection will have some say. Those suited will remain, others will move away or perish. But the colonists will not be cut off from the world; they will be in close touch with it. New blood will continually flow in their veins, so that the unchecked course of natural selection which operated in the old isolated Norse colonies and killed out the more nervous and imaginative type, a type that is least adapted to the Arctic, will not have free play. There is no reason why the race should become impoverished by the elimination of its most progressive element. Even though a diet solely of meat has proved wholesome enough in the case of Eskimo and some explorers, it will not be necessary for the Arctic colonists to subsist on it entirely; transport facilities will bring every variety of food to their doors. If the Norsemen suffered from insufficiency of certain ingredients in their diet, a similar fate will not be the lot of the colonists of the future. If they died out by lack of new blood and continual inbreeding, the Arctic settlers of the future will be able to avoid that disaster. Such is the legitimate forecast, as I see it, of the outer rim of the Arctic of the future with its prosperous, though scattered, colonies of pastoral interest, and its fur farms here and there supplying high-priced Arctic furs in limited numbers."

ENGLISH SINGING IN
GERMANY.ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION
OF THE BACH CHOR.POPULARITY OF ENGLISH
MUSIC.

Fresh from the stimulating enthusiasm shown in Germany over British music and British choral singing, the Newcastle Bach Choir arrived home to find accounts in the English Press which were contradictory and in several instances far from flattering. Indeed, one got an impression from the comments of some critics that the choir's singing had been almost a fiasco; likewise one gathered that in the opinion of some of the critics Dr. Whittaker's "Psalm 139" did not merit the place it occupied on each of the programmes.

German Enthusiasm.

As a matter of fact, general opinion in Germany was to the effect that the singing was superb, especially at the Frankfurt Festival, where the voices were freshest. At Marburg, Göttingen, and Münster university towns all the choir met with most enthusiastic receptions. In the Lutheran church at the first-named town the programme consisted of numbers from Byrd's Three-part and Five-part Masses, some from the Vaughan Williams Mass in G minor, the Psalm, some Lieder by ladies' voices only, and Purcell's "Evening Song," sung finely by Mr. Ernest J. Potts.

At Göttingen and Münster, Stanford's "The Blue Bird," Parry's "Come, Pretty Wag," Holst's "The Song of the Blacksmith," and "Bobby Shaftoe" were always encores. This last was a prime favourite, though Balfour Gardiner's "The Three Ravens" and Vaughan Williams' "The Lover's Ghost" were well received on each occasion, too. Similarly, the Tudor music which appeared most included Morley's ballet "Dainty, fine, sweet nymph," Gibbons' madrigal "What is our life?" Dowland's "Say, love, if ever thou didst find," and the Farnaby canon "Simkin said that Sis was fair."

North-country Dialect.

Mr. Ernest J. Potts "got over" his North-country folk-songs admirably, "Adam Buckham, O" and "Shew's the way to Wallington" in particular seeming to strike the audiences' fancy, despite the fact that they could not have understood the dialect. Ireland's "Sea Fever," Warlock's "Roister Doister," Vaughan Williams' "The Water Mill," and "Barnaby Rudge" were also well sung and received.

A garden party given by the British Consulate at Frankfurt and a municipal dinner at Marburg, as well as much private hospitality, must be mentioned. In this respect, and in kindness and courtesy, our German hosts were models, and the choir took away with it the happiest memories of the social as well as the musical side of a memorable tour.—*Sunday Times.*

63 YEARS LATE—AND
3D. TO PAY.LETTER DELIVERED A MILE
FROM PLACE OF POSTING.

A letter posted sixty-three years ago has just arrived at its destination.

It was posted on November 30th, 1863, at Knightsbridge, and delivered on August 31st this year, in Baker-street, little more than a mile away. It was addressed to Messrs. G. Read and Co., estate agents, and carried two references relating to a house to be taken by Mrs. Seymour, one of the letters being written by the late Charles Morton, the famous old manager of the Palace Theatre.

The letter was surcharged three-pence because the stamp was out of date.

The postal authorities admitted, when asked if this was usual, that a mistake had been made and the money would be refunded if required.

"I think you will find that this old letter was found in the ruins of the foundations of a house in Upper Baker-street, which is now being excavated, and was re-posted by its finder," said the postal superintendent to a *Daily Express* representative. "It came to the Western office and here we have traced the most recent address and delivered it. The official who surcharged it did not look at the stamp intelligently or 'excess' postage would not have been charged."

"It was sent out for delivery on the early morning of November 30th, 1863, and must have been put in a hole in a door to which no letter-box was attached."

"I expect there was a crack in the floor, the letter fell through into the foundations and has been lying there safely until it was found by some workman and posted again a few days ago."

Inquiries were made on the site in Upper Baker-street, now being excavated for a block of flats, but the workman who posted it could not be traced, though it was stated that old documents and a 10s. postal order had been found.

THE THOMAS HARDY
COUNTRY.

WELL-BEHAVED TOURIST.

GROWING INTEREST IN
"WESSEX."

The lovable little old man with the pink and white-wrinkled face who rules over the kingdom of Wessex is at last obtaining the reverence of the multitude.

Hardy pilgrims in the past have earned themselves a bad name. They traversed the Wessex country, admiring and discussing the famous novelist at the spots he has made famous under thinly disguised names in his books, but as is the way of too ardent and less thoughtful trippers, they left a trail of bottles and paper bags behind them.

That is all changed now. The pilgrims have learned how to behave. There are more of them than ever, and charabanc trips run regularly from Weymouth to "the Hardy country," but the blood-hound of public censure can no longer follow a scent of beer bottles and banana skins. Mrs. Thomas Hardy, the wife of the only man who makes no fuss about the Wessex novels, said to a *Daily Express* representative: "The people who come out to look at our house and the country that Mr. Hardy wrote about are very well-behaved, as far as I can see. I saw a paragraph in a newspaper the other day saying that they were such a nuisance that owners of property and houses mentioned by Mr. Hardy had had to refuse to let them in, and that a church had been closed because they ate their lunches in it. That is untrue."

Good Behaviour.

There are one or two farmers who have always closed their doors and their grounds to visitors, simply because they do not want to be bothered. Mr. Hardy and I have been in two churches recently, and the sightseers we saw were perfectly well-behaved. A great number of charabancs bring people to look at our house, but they never give the slightest trouble or do any damage. They simply look at it from the outside and pass on."

The Rev. P. W. Taylor, vicar of Bere Regis church ("Kings-here" where the D'Urbervilles lived and are buried), said: "I am sorry this story of troublesome trippers has got about. It is totally untrue, and I might almost say malicious. Hundreds of Hardy enthusiasts visit the church, and they are always reverent and thoughtful."

JAZZ TAKES A BACK SEAT.

BATTERSEA WHERE CHILDREN
HUM BEETHOVEN.

CLASSICAL FILMS, TOO.

"Beethoven sonatas are hummed and whistled by children in preference to ragtime as they play in the back streets of Battersea."

This statement was made by Mr. G. Kirkham Jones, headmaster of Tennyson-street School, Battersea, the originator of the scheme which provides Battersea school children with high-class entertainments under the municipality throughout the winter months at the Town Hall.

During the new season, which starts in September, Shakespeare will be played by members of the Old Vic Company, classical music will be given by first-class performers, and cinema shows, consisting of the latest educational and feature films, will also be among the attractions, which have been secured by local teachers in co-operation with the Battersea Labour Borough Council.

"We are gradually building up an appreciation among the children of good music and films," said Mr. Jones.

"When we first started providing cinema shows three years ago, the children would only tolerate slapstick comedy. Now the educational film is eagerly looked forward to."

"The singing in Battersea is wonderful, and one of the most gratifying features of the work was the delight with which the broadcasting of their community singing of simple folk songs was received by thousands in all parts of the world last year."

The entertainments are entirely self-supporting, not a penny coming out of the rates. For two-pence we provide the children with a two-hours' cinema show, and the projection is equal to that of a West End picture palace. Even at this price we make a handsome profit."

The Borough Council has also made arrangements whereby adults will be able to obtain at prices ranging from 10pence to 2s. 4d. the best of drama, cinema and music.

Concerts will be held on Sundays, when Mr. Frederick Woodhouse will act as musical director, and famous bands, choirs and artists will take part. On Tuesdays the Lena Ashwell Players will present modern drama, and on Thursday a first-class cinema show will be provided. All performances will be given at the Town Hall, which accommodates nearly 2,000 people.

ENGLAND'S FOOD SUPPLY.

WHAT THE NEXT WAR
MIGHT BRING.THE AGRICULTURAL
PROBLEM.

"Unless we determine to develop the latent wealth represented by our agricultural land we may, when too late, find ourselves as a nation in the power of a relentless foe, starved into a disgraceful surrender." Mr. W. Stotters, vice chairman of the 1913 Club, told a meeting at the offices of the City of London Conservative and Unionist Association yesterday.

"We must recognize that as the standard of life is raised in countries other than our own, competition for foodstuffs is getting more pronounced," he said. "It is fairly safe to say that those Eastern peoples whose staple food has been rice will not be satisfied, as their purchasing power becomes greater, until they get a share of the wheat products of the world."

For many years success followed our efforts to win world markets for our goods, and, as in every direction our trade expanded we regarded the ruin of agriculture without making any adequate protest. To-day an entirely new factor comes into the foreground, and the hand of relentless competition is forcing attention to the condition of our export trade. Unless we can retain our trade in the world's markets, the standard of life among our people must inevitably be lowered."

Latent Wealth.

"We have in our agricultural land a latent wealth of enormous value, land capable under proper culture of producing virtually double the quantity of wheat per acre than any other land in the world. At the present moment we have roughly 1,600,000 acres under wheat in Great Britain producing 8,900,000 quarters, a quantity sufficient to feed our people for less than two months in the year. Some authorities claim that we could produce our whole supply. There was a time when our average production of wheat for a term of years was 17,500,000 quarters."

Our experience of the war warned us of the possibility of being starved into submission in any future war, and the knowledge that such an event was possible must affect foreign policy. The effective stoppage of food supplies during a war would let loose all the savagery of primitive man in the fight for food, and no Government or society could control it."

"If we could produce," Mr. Stotters said, "within the next 10 years, half our annual consumption of wheat, we could absorb a large (Continued on next Column.)"

VANDALS OF THE WAR
OFFICE.BEAUTY SPOTS AND TRAINING
GROUNDS.

FEAR FOR COMMON RIGHTS.

Landowners and residents in the romantic district of Heath and common, bounded by Godalming, Farnham, Hindhead, and Aldershot fear that their beautiful countryside may become as barren and trodden as the military camp and manoeuvre areas in adjacent localities.

The War Office is acquiring or negotiating to acquire large tracts of country for military purposes. The threatened areas are adjacent to such settled and old-world places as Peper Harow, Thursley, Churt—where Mr. Lloyd George has an estate—Elsfield, and Hawkley Common.

One of the Lords of Manors who have been approached on the question of surrendering common rights is the Earl of Middleton, a former Secretary of State for War. His country seat is at Peper Harow. In appealing against the War Office proposals, and particularly its threats of compulsory acquisition, he is voicing the strong feelings of many other landowners in the district.

"The owners of common rights," he declared, "have always been ready to place these commons at the disposal of troops for manoeuvres when necessary. During the war we had anything up to 30,000 men training there. But if the War Office is to assume full control there is little doubt that the commons will lose much of their beauty and charm, and the common rights now enjoyed will disappear. When big tracts were lent to the War Office in the past, they were left in a trampled state. The whole district is strongly protesting against the proposal."

Practically all the areas in question, Lord Middleton added, were open spaces, which, it was understood, were committed to public use in perpetuity. Most of all they deplored the inevitable effect the use of heavy artillery and tanks must have on the commons in wet weather, and the danger from destruction by fire.

Some years ago, after manoeuvres, the whole community had to turn out to fight a serious fire which might have destroyed the commons. That fire was considerably aggravated by the explosion of blank cartridges dropped in the undergrowth by the troops.—*Westminster Gazette.*

number of unemployed in the process, and the danger of forced submission would be largely avoided." —*Manchester Guardian.*

WHERE IS SPAIN HEADING?

TARIFF BARRIERS KILLING FOREIGN TRADE.

SPANIARDS FACED WITH HIGHER PRICES AND
LOWER STANDARD OF LIVING.

Every five years the tariff system of Spain comes up for revision. There is nothing extraordinary in this. It would be a mistake to believe that any tariff system is adequate for more than a few years even in times of comparative monopoly. The Spanish tariff, however, which the *Gaceta de Madrid* announces is to come before the Council of National Economy on October 1st for the commencement of the work of revision, is not likely to be revised according to the principles of sound economics.

The recent history of its Government's commercial policy leaves few doubts on that score.

The revision of the Tariff is going to be made the excuse for cementing up the few remaining import gaps in the tariff wall, and the Britons in Spain who prophesy the complete destruction of Anglo-Spanish trade cannot with any confidence be given the lie.

When Primo de Rivera became dictator it was with the consent and assistance of the big industrialists of Barcelona, Madrid, and Bilbao. In return, they expected to receive assistance in the development of their industries.

De Rivera was also bitten with the idea of a self-sufficient Spain, and these two influences pulled in the same direction. Industrialists were to be made immune from the consequences of their backward methods, or natural disadvantages, and the country was to be compelled to build up industries to meet all her requirements in time of war. To do these things required revisions of the outstanding commercial agreements, or else the use of methods defeating the spirit, but not the letter, of the agreements. Both these alternatives have been resorted to by the Directorate.

Britain and France.

The Franco-Spanish Trade Convention of 1922 was revised after some dispute on August 10th, 1926, with the result that the French lost all their special convention advantages and found themselves, except

when saved by their position as a most-favoured-nation, subject to the duties of the Tariff Second Column, which had been raised by a decree in July, 1925. After the removal of the Franco-Spanish Convention, the chief obstacle to the working out of the Dictator's policy was the Commercial Treaty with England. As is well known, this was directly infringed in a number of minor ways, and its revision was made inevitable by the July (1926) Decree-Law, which placed restrictions on the import of steel and iron two of the leading British exports.

In the negotiations for a new convention the British authorities were handicapped by the lack of effective weapons with which to counter the Spanish demands. As a result

when the Treaty was concluded in 1927 was found ourselves sitting beside France on the Tariff Second Column bench with the customary consolation of being a most-favoured-nation!

All our special convention privileges had gone. Meanwhile the Spaniards have continued their policy of cutting their country off from outside influences, and have even tried to stabilise internal competition by appointing a Committee of National Production to control the development of the chief industrial trades. This is, of course, to lend a further prop to inefficiency. These efforts to isolate the country have not, however, proved sufficient, though most industries have been given protective tariffs ranging from 25 per cent. to 40 per cent. *ad valorem*. The cotton textile trade, which made enormous profits during the war, and consumed them without attempting to replace its antiquated equipment—has not only lost its export trade, but had also been attacked in the home market, and seems incapable of holding its own, in spite of strong tariff assistance. The attempts to compel the use of Spanish coal have also failed. On the other hand, uneconomic industries have been fostered by the

Government's policy, and are already acting as a drag on the prosperity of the nation. To mention a particular case, the high duties have made it possible to build up a considerable steel industry, and by the time the Government has finished its work the country should have a host of such luxuries.

Ambitious Oil Programme.

A recent instance of the type of folly in which they are indulging is the announcement in the *Gaceta de Madrid* of June 20th, 1927, of the formation of a State Petrol monopoly, the administration of which for a period of 20 years has been put up for tender. The company taking on this monopoly will be required to "stimulate the sinking of shafts in Spain, to push forward the establishment of plant for the distillation of coal, etc., to have stocks of petrol sufficient for the requirements of commerce and industry for a period of four months, and of National Defence for a period of one year," to "provide within five years its own means for the sea transport of imported petrol," to develop "the refining industry so that in the first quinquennium, as a minimum, 80 per cent. of the petrol consumed by the country could be refined to 'acquire petrol fields,' etc." How all these requirements are to be met is impossible to forecast, but it is certain that the result of such a monopoly will be an enormous increase in the price of petrol in Spain—and, we may prophesy, the consequent abandonment of the monopoly scheme.

British Trade Decline.

Meanwhile, British—as well as all other trade—with Spain decreases, and the Spaniards are faced with higher prices and a lower standard of living.

The tariff revision that begins in October will accentuate this state of affairs. British exports to Spain, which were valued at 288,000,000 pesetas in 1925 fell to 216,000,000 pesetas in 1926, and the downward trend has since been accentuated. The decline in the export of coal during the stoppage has some bearing on these figures, but they also represent a very genuine tendency.

The Spaniards have willy nilly, at the behest of a directorate with no ideas that are not couched in terms of war and for the benefit of their industrialists, embarked on a course of self-immolation that

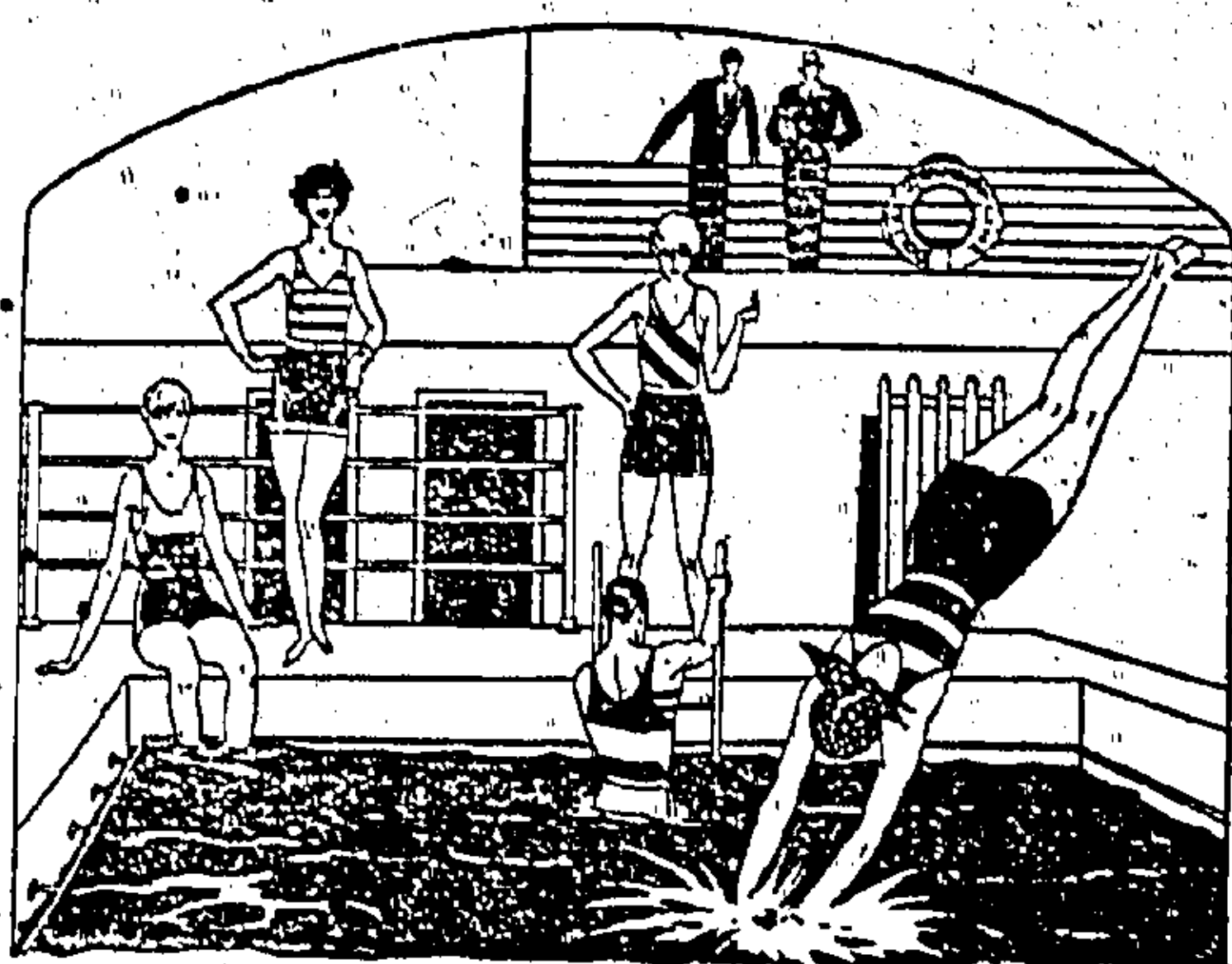
would be admirable if there was anything other than national suffering to be gained from it. How long can this state of affairs last? We know very well what would happen in this country were the cost of living to be raised by wholesale restrictions on trade. The strain would be immediately felt by the workers, and a long series of strikes would ensue. It did not start with the abandonment of its policy by the Government.

Effects Of Dearer Living.

In Spain, unfortunately, economic conditions are such that no such automatic brake is brought into action. The great mass of the population are agriculturalists, living on very low standards, often with huge sums of money accumulated. They eat what they produce and have few demands that have to be supplied by industry. Accordingly, rising prices for manufactured goods, though they are resented, do not bring on their unbearable pressure or cause violent indignation. They stir up a continuous but patient grumbling which, if the changes are sufficiently gradual, may never lead to concerted action. Thus by far the largest portion of the population of Spain will remain uneasy and depressed, but apathetic.

In the industrial centres—Bilbao, Barcelona and Madrid—where standards are much higher and dependence on manufactured goods is more marked, the effect of rising prices is stronger. The cost of living has already risen considerably, and it is on the discontent that will be expressed by the industrial worker that the hope of a saner policy rests. Unfortunately, the urban population is not large, and if the countryside is apathetic, the Government may balance the support of the big industrialists against the discontent of labour and continue on its course.

Indeed, those who hope for an automatic re-adjustment to normal economic ways cannot get much encouragement. The only other method of persuading Spain of her folly is to give constant publication to the facts and trust that she may heed them. The present time, when revision of the tariff is being discussed, is peculiarly apposite for some such statement, and it is with this end in view that we write. Let Spain pause herself where she is, whether the goal is an effort—*Financial News.*



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M.S. "VOGTLAND" due here on or about the 20th Dec.

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S.S. "HESSEN" sailing from here on or about the 1st Nov.
S.S. "SCHERER" sailing from here on or about the 10th Nov.
S.S. "SACHSEN" sailing from here on or about the 15th Nov.
S.S. "PREUSSEN" sailing from here on or about the 29th Nov.
M.S. "BANSES" sailing from here on or about the 20th Dec.

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GHOST RIVERS OF LONDON.

STREAMS THAT FLOW UNDER STREETS.

THE WALBROOK, TYBURN AND FLEET.

Most Londoners, reading of the Cornhill Subsidence, have been surprised to know that the ancient and historic river, the Walbrook, on whose banks the Romans built their villages, still winds its way to the Thames twenty feet below modern London.

It is not by any means the only ghost-river possessed by London. Eighteen centuries ago a traveler approaching London from the west would have been obliged to ford four important rivers before he found himself in the little red-roofed Roman town near the present Bank of England. The first was the Tyburn, the second the Fleet, and the fourth the Walbrook, on whose banks stood Roman London.

All four now lie many feet below the present level of London. They are built over, confined in culverts, or incorporated, most unromantically, in the main drainage system; but at least three of them are still alive and trickling!

The Westbourne rises in the Hampstead and Highgate hills, and flows south to Knightsbridge, which owes its name to a bridge that spanned the Westbourne there. Two knights are said to have had a fierce battle on this bridge. The old stream is now carried by the Ranelagh sewer, the pipes of which follow, approximately, the ancient course of the Westbourne. No doubt many Londoners have noticed a huge culvert running fifteen feet above the platform of Sloane Square Underground Station. That culvert contains all that is left of the Westbourne! The water is discharged in the Thames about 200 yards above Chelsea Bridge.

The Tyburn. The Tyburn rose at Shepherd's Well, at the top of Fitzjohn's Avenue, and flowed through the site of the Bolingbroke House. It ran the south across Regent's Park, across Oxford-street, near Gec-court, Stratford-place, then flowing behind Bond-street, it followed the line of South Molton-lane, Avery-row, Little Bruton-street, South Bruton Mews, and across the bottom of Berkeley-square.

It then ran through the narrow passage which used to mark off the gardens of Devonshire and Lansdowne Houses, flowed across Piccadilly, across the Green Park, under the site of Buckingham Palace, where it divided into three streams. The first ran to the Thames, via Vauxhall Bridge-road, the second into St. James' Park, the third through the Abbey grounds of Westminster, where the monks of that day made it turn a millwheel named the Abbot's Mill. (The name survives in Millbank.)

What has happened to the Tyburn? In 1812 it was confined within a dark sewer which poured its waters into the Thames 300 yards above Vauxhall Bridge. In 1893, when the Metropolitan St. John's Wood Railway was constructed, this sewer was cut, and was apparently never joined again. Mr. J. George Head, the surveyor, and an expert on London's buried rivers, stated in a lecture some years ago that if the Tyburn still flows it is probably making its way along its old channel.

He said also that if the curiously winding streets of Mayfair are examined they suggest that they were formed in the first place by the course of the stream.

The Fleet. The Fleet, or Holbourne (hence Holborn) is undoubtedly the most lively of all the buried rivers of London.

One branch of it rose near the Vale of Health, Well-walk, Hampstead. In the old days it flowed south, gaining tributaries, towards King's Cross.

Some idea of the Fleet's size in remote times can be gained by the fact that the deep valley between Fleet-street and Ludgate-hill was cut by its torrents.

In medieval days ships used to sail up and anchor at Holborn Bridge. In Georgian days the Fleet Ditch became a synonym for dead ends, so the river was arched over. In 1835 it was made part of the metropolitan sewer, where it still flows quite vigorously, emptying itself into the Thames at Blackfriars. At low tide a cloud of sea gulls mark the outlet.

A Mighty River. The Walbrook, which flows north across the Bank of England, and formerly emptied itself into the Thames at Dogwate, was a mighty river in Roman times. Its mouth was 200 ft. broad. On its banks stood fair villages. Gallies sailed up as far as Bucklebury.

Mr. Head has described the hidden rivers of London as follows:—There are trickling rivulets of pure water buried deep under our feet, creeping along the old channels with quiet persistence. They are the ghosts of the rivers that once beautified London Town, and in the words of the old historian, "Whose sweet, wholesome, and clear waters flowed rippling over the bright stones."

The "ghosts," as the water below Cornhill proves, can haunt and startle London!



LIGNES COMMERCIALES (Cargo Boats).
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s.s. DR. P. BENOIT about 10th October.
s.s. "SI KIANG" due to arrive from DUNKIRK, LONDON, HAVRE about the 21st October.

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS (Mail Services)

| Steamers | Sailings from Marseilles | Arr. at Hong Kong & Sailings for Shanghai and Japan | Sailings from Hong Kong for Marseilles |
|----------------------|--------------------------|---|--|
| ANGERS | ... | ... | 11th Oct. |
| D'ARTAGNAN | ... | ... | 25th Oct. |
| GAL. METZINGER | ... | ... | 8th Nov. |
| SPHINX | 9th Sept. | 11th Oct. | 22nd Nov. |
| PORTHOS | 23rd Sept. | 25th Oct. | 6th Dec. |
| P. LECAT or A. LEBON | 7th Oct. | 9th Nov. | 20th Dec. |
| | 21st Oct. | 23rd Nov. | |

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CONSIGNEE NOTICES.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship "HESSEN" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where Delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless Notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 4th October, 1927, will be subject to Rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 3rd October, 1927, at 10 a.m., by our Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas.

All Claims must reach us before the 13th October, 1927, or they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

JEBSEN & CO., Agents.
Hong Kong, 27th Sept., 1927. [5364]

"GLEN" LINE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM VIA PORTS.

THE Motor Vessel "GLEN."

having arrived from the above ports Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and from the wharves, Delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 6th October, at Noon, will be subject to Rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged Packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined in the presence of Consignees by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas on 5th October, at 10 a.m. Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before 19th October, 1927, or they will not be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 3rd October, 1927, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 17th October, 1927, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 3rd October, 1927, at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD. Agents.
Hong Kong, 26th Sept., 1927. [5360]

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

CONSIGNEE NOTICE.

S.S. "D'ARTAGNAN."

BRINGING CARGO FROM MARSEILLES, etc.

CONSIGNEES are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Transits and Valuables are being landed and stored in the Godowns of the Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence Delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before Friday, the 7th October, 1927, or they will not be recognized. Damaged Packages will be examined by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas in the presence of the Consignees at 10 a.m. on Tuesday, the 4th October, 1927. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

J. LIMAGE Agent.
Hong Kong, 28th Sept., 1927. [5369]

CONSIGNEE NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S STEAMER "KASHMIR."

ARRIVED HONG KONG ON 25th SEPTEMBER, 1927.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, MALTA, PORTSAID, ADEEN, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where Delivery may be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary 6 hours before arrival of the Steamer.

Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival will be subject to Rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays, within the Free Storage period.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before 19th October, 1927, or they will not be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 3rd October, 1927, will be subject to Rent.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 3rd October, 1927, will be subject to Rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

JEBSEN & CO., Agents.
Hong Kong, 29th Sept., 1927. [5376]

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FROM LEITH, MIDDLESBRO', ANTWERP, LONDON, STRAITS AND PHILIPPINES.

The Steamship "BENVENUE."

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves, Delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 3rd October, 1927, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 17th October, 1927, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 3rd October, 1927, at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD. Agents.
Hong Kong, 26th Sept., 1927. [5360]

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

CONSIGNEE NOTICE.

S.S. "D'ARTAGNAN."

BRINGING CARGO FROM MARSEILLES, etc.

CONSIGNEES are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Transits and Valuables are being landed and stored in the Godowns of the Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence Delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before Friday, the 7th October, 1927, or they will not be recognized. Damaged Packages will be examined by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas in the presence of the Consignees at 10 a.m. on Tuesday, the 4th October, 1927. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

J. LIMAGE Agent.
Hong Kong, 28th Sept., 1927. [5369]

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HOMEWARDS FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE.
From Hong Kong.

M.V. "ESQUILINO" Sails on or about 18th Oct.
M.V. "BOMOLO" Sails on or about 15th Nov.
S.S. "VENEZIA" Sails on or about 13th Dec.

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| | | |
|--|--------------|---------|
| SWATOW & BANGKOK "KWEIYANG" | On 2nd Oct. | 3 p.m. |
| AMOI, SWATOW & SINGAPORE "ANHUI" | On 3rd Oct. | 8 a.m. |
| SWATOW, SHANGHAI, NEW CHANGCHOW & DALNY "LUCROW" | On 3rd Oct. | Noon |
| AMOI, SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO "SUITANG" | On 4th Oct. | 6 a.m. |
| SWATOW & SHANGHAI "CHANGCHOW" | On 4th Oct. | 10 a.m. |
| WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENSIN "HUICHOW" | On 5th Oct. | 4 p.m. |
| TIENSIN "HUPEH" | On 5th Oct. | 4 p.m. |
| SHANGHAI "LINAN" | On 7th Oct. | 8 a.m. |
| BANGKOK "CHINCHUA" | On 8th Oct. | 8 a.m. |
| SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO "SHENHUA" | On 8th Oct. | 8 a.m. |
| SWATOW & BANGKOK "KALGAN" | On 9th Oct. | Noon |
| SWATOW, AMOI, SWATOW & SINGAPORE "ANKING" | On 9th Oct. | 6 p.m. |
| AMOI, SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO "SINKIANG" | On 11th Oct. | 6 a.m. |
| SWATOW & SHANGHAI "CHENAN" | On 13th Oct. | 6 a.m. |
| SWATOW, NEWCHANGCHOW & DALNY "LIANGCHOW" | On 13th Oct. | 3 p.m. |
| SHANGHAI, TSINGTAO "SUNNING" | On 15th Oct. | 6 a.m. |
| AMOI, SWATOW & SINGAPORE "ANTUNG" | On 16th Oct. | 6 a.m. |
| SWATOW, SHANGHAI, NEW CHANGCHOW & DALNY "YINGCHOW" | On 18th Oct. | 8 a.m. |
| SWATOW & BANGKOK "KIANGSU" | On 18th Oct. | 10 a.m. |
| AMOI, SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO "SOOCHOW" | On 18th Oct. | 6 a.m. |

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|---------|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| CHANGTE | 11th October | 18th October |
| TAIPING | 24th November | 15th November |
| CHANGTE | 8th December | 18th December |
| TAIPING | 7th January | 14th January |

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1. "CITY OF LINCOLN" Via Suez Canal 3rd October

2. "CITY OF EASTBOURNE" Via Suez Canal 6th November

3. "CITY OF WELLINGTON" Via Suez Canal 20th November

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Shipping News

Arrivals and Departures, etc.

ARRIVALS.

September 29th.

Borneo, British str., 1,297 tons, Capt. R. A. Prichard, from Haiphong and Hoihow, with rice and general cargo, lying at buoy No. C19—Shun Tai S.S. Co.

Chak Sang, British str., 1,470 tons, Capt. J. McAlister, from Canton, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B32—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Cherbon Maru, Japanese str., 2,313 tons, Capt. K. Yasui, from Kobe and Karatsu. The latter port she left on September 28th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A24—Nanyo Yusen Kaisha.

Huider No. 1, Chinese str., 1,209 tons, Capt. J. Bachmann, from Bangkok and Hoihow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C13—Vallem & Co.

Huichow, British str., 1,222 tons, Capt. R. H. Ashby, from Tientsin and Weihaiwei. The latter port she left on September 28th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C19—B. & S.

Luckow, British str., 1,221 tons, Capt. F. W. Potter, from Newchang and Amoy, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B12—B. & S.

Samarang Maru, Japanese str., 2,310 tons, Capt. Y. Kawasaki, from Sourabaya and Balikpapan. The latter port she left on September 21st, with sugar and molasses, lying at buoy No. A27—Nanyo Yusen Kaisha.

Shimizu Maru No. 6, Japanese str., 2,137 tons, Capt. S. Ozawa, from Dairen, which port she left on September 22nd, with a cargo of coal, lying at buoy No. B50—M.B.K.

Sunking, Chinese str., 323 tons, Capt. Lai Kwong, from Kwong Chow Wan, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C44—Man Yick S.S. Co.

Tak Hing, Chinese str., 105 tons, Capt. Lo San, from Amoy, with a general cargo, lying at Luau Cheong Wharf—Fook Hoi Co.

Tiberion, British str., 3,120 tons, Capt. G. P. Golding, from Newport and Suez, with coal and coke, amounting to 3,114 tons, lying at Admiralty buoy No. 3.

September 30th.
Eiger, Norwegian str., 875 tons, Capt. J. Hansen, from Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C43—Karlsten Larsen & Co.

Khyber, British str., 5,674 tons, Capt. Charles Hester, R.D., R.N.R., from Yokohama and Shanghai. The latter port she left on September 27th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A1—Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.

Lushan Maru, Japanese str., 1,507 tons, Capt. T. Yasukawa, from Shanghai and Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C42—N.Y.K.

Nagano Maru, Japanese str., 2,307 tons, Capt. S. Hamaguchi, from Moji, which port she left on September 28th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf—N.Y.K.

CLEARANCES.

September 30th.

Daijuku Maru, for Haiphong.

Hai Yang, for Swatow.

Huanchi, for Kwong Chow Wan.

Huanchi, for Bangkok.

Khyber, for Singapore.

Kueichow, for Weihaiwei.

Luckow, for Canton.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

Per s.s. Khyber, from Yokohama and Shanghai, on September 30th: Mr. P. Y. Au, Mr. R. H. Beer, Col. Russell Brown, Mrs. H. Bell, Mr. S. L. Chao, Mr. Chan Pak Ming, Col. Ennor, Col. F. S. Ekham, Mr. E. R. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. Lin, and Miss Lin, Mr. Lan Wing Kai, Mr. J. F. Lloyd, Mr. J. Lam, Col. W. S. Mackenzie, Capt. N. C. Parkes, Mr. A. Quinnell, Col. G. R. Rice, Major and Mrs. C. Syles, Mr. H. J. Shen, Lt. Sixsmith, Mr. J. L. Waters, Mr. J. Ward, Mrs. I. E. Paton and two children, Mrs. E. M. Fym, Mrs. A. A. Taylor, Mr. Taylor, Mrs. S. H. Dixon and two children, Mrs. Radley, Capt. Dixon Smith, Mr. F. O. Cann, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Damant, Miss Fairclough and two infants, Mr. H. Motekias, Miss M. John, Mr. and Mrs. E. Liley and infant, Ste. Marshall, Lt.-Col. W. P. McArthur, Mr. L. T. Northcott, Lt. A. J. Norris, Capt. E. G. Shearman, Mr. J. Sanderson, Mr. F. A. Wiseman, and Mr. T. Wilkinson.

WARSHIPS IN PORT.

The following warships and auxiliaries were in port yesterday: South Wall, Basin, Molt; North Wall, Basin, Molt; East Wall, Basin, Molt; S/Ms. L15 and L16; North Arm, S/Ms. West Wall, Basin, Molt; In Dock, Keppel Dock, and Tarrant; Kowloon Dock, Magnolia; No. 4 Buoy, S/Ms. L1, L2, L3 and L4; No. 5 Buoy, U.S.S. Truxton and Pope; No. 6 Buoy, U.S.S. Frodo; No. 7 Buoy, U.S.S. Dorrance; No. 8 Buoy, U.S.S. Dorrance; No. 9 Buoy, U.S.S. Dorrance; No. 10 Buoy, U.S.S. Dorrance; No. 11 Buoy, U.S.S. Dorrance; No. 12 Buoy, U.S.S. Dorrance; No. 13 Buoy, U.S.S. Dorrance; No. 14 Buoy, U.S.S. Dorrance; No. 15 Buoy, U.S.S. Dorrance; No. 16 Buoy, U.S.S. Dorrance; No. 17 Buoy, U.S.S. Dorrance; No. 18 Buoy, U.S.S. Dorrance; No. 19 Buoy, U.S.S. Dorrance; No. 20 Buoy, U.S.S. Dorrance; No. 21 Buoy, U.S.S. Dorrance; No. 22 Buoy, U.S.S. Dorrance; No. 23 Buoy, U.S.S. Dorrance; No. 24 Buoy, U.S.S. Dorrance; No. 25 Buoy, U.S.S. Dorrance; No. 26 Buoy, U.S.S. Dorrance; No. 27 Buoy, U.S.S. Dorrance; No. 28 Buoy, U.S.S. Dorrance; No. 29 Buoy, U.S.S. Dorrance; No. 30 Buoy, U.S.S. Dorrance; No. 31 Buoy, U.S.S. Dorrance; No. 32 Buoy, U.S.S. Dorrance; No. 33 Buoy, U.S.S. Dorrance; No. 34 Buoy, U.S.S. Dorrance; No. 35 Buoy, U.S.S. Dorrance; No. 36 Buoy, U.S.S. Dorrance; No. 37 Buoy, U.S.S. Dorrance; No. 38 Buoy, U.S.S. Dorrance; No. 39 Buoy, U.S.S. Dorrance; No. 40 Buoy, U.S.S. Dorrance; No. 41 Buoy, U.S.S. Dorrance; No. 42 Buoy, U.S.S. Dorrance; No. 43 Buoy, U.S.S. Dorrance; No. 44 Buoy, U.S.S. Dorrance; No. 45 Buoy, U.S.S. Dorrance; No. 46 Buoy, U.S.S. Dorrance; No. 47 Buoy, U.S.S. Dorrance; No. 48 Buoy, U.S.S. Dorrance; No. 49 Buoy, U.S.S. Dorrance; No. 50 Buoy, U.S.S. Dorrance; No. 51 Buoy, U.S.S. Dorrance; No. 52 Buoy, U.S.S. Dorrance; No. 53 Buoy, U.S.S. Dorrance; No. 54 Buoy, U.S.S. Dorrance; No. 55 Buoy, U.S.S. Dorrance; No. 56 Buoy, U.S.S. Dorrance; No. 57 Buoy, U.S.S. Dorrance; No. 58 Buoy, U.S.S. Dorrance; No. 59 Buoy, U.S.S. Dorrance; No. 60 Buoy, U.S.S. 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CANADIAN PACIFIC

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC.
TO VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER
SAILINGS 1927.

| STRAMERS | H. Kong | Shal. | Kobe | Yokohama | Vancouver |
|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|----------|-----------|
| EMPERESS OF CANADA | Oct. 5 | Oct. 3 | Oct. 11 | Oct. 14 | Oct. 23 |
| EMPERESS OF RUSSIA | Oct. 24 | Oct. 22 | Nov. 1 | Nov. 4 | Nov. 13 |
| EMPERESS OF ASIA | Nov. 18 | Nov. 16 | Nov. 24 | Nov. 27 | Dec. 6 |
| EMPERESS OF CANADA | Dec. 7 | Dec. 5 | Dec. 13 | Dec. 16 | Dec. 25 |
| EMPERESS OF RUSSIA | Jan. 4 | Jan. 2 | Jan. 10 | Jan. 13 | Jan. 22 |
| EMPERESS OF ASIA | Jan. 25 | Jan. 23 | Jan. 31 | Feb. 3 | Feb. 12 |
| EMPERESS OF CANADA | Feb. 15 | Feb. 13 | Feb. 21 | Feb. 24 | Mar. 4 |
| EMPERESS OF RUSSIA | Mar. 7 | Mar. 5 | Mar. 13 | Mar. 16 | Mar. 25 |

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| Oct. 11 | Oct. 13 | EMPERESS OF RUSSIA | Oct. 22 |
| Nov. 1 | Nov. 3 | EMPERESS OF ASIA | Nov. 12 |

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*TAIYO MARU ... Tuesday, 18th Oct.
*TENYO MARU ... Monday, 31st Oct.

*Calls Los Angeles, Omitting Honolulu.

LONDON via Singapore, Suez, Marseilles & Ports.

ATSUBA MARU ... Saturday, 22nd Oct.

KASHIMA MARU ... Saturday, 28th Oct.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.

AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 19th Oct.

MISHIMA MARU ... Wednesday, 23rd Nov.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

TAMBA MARU ... Tuesday, 11th Oct.

SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu,

Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.

BOKUYO MARU ... Wednesday, 18th Nov.

SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape

Town & Ports.

KANAGAWA MARU ... Saturday, 18th Oct.

NRW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.

*TOBA MARU ... Tuesday, 11th Oct.

LIVERPOOL via Singapore, Colombo, Port Said & Ports.

*LIMA MARU ... Thursday, 20th Oct.

COLOTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

*NAGANO MARU ... Saturday, 1st Oct.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

MISHIMA MARU ... Friday, 21st Oct.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

SUWA MARU ... Monday, 3rd Oct.

*TOTORI MARU ... (Mojik direct) ... Wednesday, 5th Oct.

*YAMAGATA MARU ... Saturday, 8th Oct.

*SEIYO MARU ... (Kobe direct) ... Monday, 10th Oct.

*FUSHIMI MARU ... Monday, 17th Oct.

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ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE:

| | |
|------------|----------------|
| "OLDEKERK" | 17th October. |
| "GEMMA" | 15th November. |

SAILINGS FOR EUROPE:

| | |
|------------|---------------|
| "OLDEKERK" | 2nd October. |
| "MADOERAN" | 30th October. |

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Shipping News

Daily Statement, Waterfront
News, etc.

YESTERDAY'S FREIGHT
RETURNS.

NORMAL CARGOES INWARD
AND THROUGH.

TWENTY-ONE ARRIVALS.

There were 21 steamers coming into port during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday but freights carried for this port and ports beyond were comparatively low.

There were only 14,235 tons of freight for this Colony and these were brought by fifteen vessels, six British ships being responsible for 4,215 tons. The two best carriers were the s.s. *Michael Jensen* and the *Shinsei Maru No. 6*. The former vessel arriving from Bangkok brought 2,800 tons and the latter from Dairen was responsible for 2,460 tons.

Through freights which were carried by eleven vessels, amounted to 23,319 tons. Five British ships were responsible for 11,000 tons. The s.s. *Senjuro Maru* from Surabaya accounted for 4,582 tons and the s.s. *Narutani* from Hamburg and Shanghai had 4,030 tons.

The arrivals and departures during the period under review were as follows:—

| | Arr. | Dep. |
|----------|------|------|
| British | 9 | 5 |
| Japanese | 4 | 4 |
| Chinese | 4 | 5 |
| Danish | 1 | 1 |
| Dutch | 0 | 2 |
| French | 1 | 0 |
| German | 1 | 3 |
| American | 1 | 0 |
| Total | 21 | 20 |

Some Of The Carriers.

S.S. *Klyber* (British) from Yokohama and Shanghai, 3 tons general for Hong Kong and 3,180 tons for other ports.

S.S. *Kashmir* (British) from London and Singapore, 1,000 tons general for Hong Kong and 3,018 tons for other ports.

S.S. *Chak Sang* (British) from Canton, 150 tons general for other ports.

S.S. *Burru* (British) from Haiphong, 1,800 tons general for Hong Kong.

S.S. *Kwai Sang* (British) from Tsingtau, and Swatow, 300 tons general for Hong Kong and 1,000 tons for other ports.

S.S. *Shinsei Maru No. 6* (Japanese) from Dairen, 2,800 tons coal for Hong Kong.

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DAILY WATERFRONT NEWS.

THE C.N.C. DISPUTE.

EFFECT ON BANGKOK-HANG
KONG CARGOES.

[ST LONGSHOREMAN.]

The C.N.C. strike is at length concluded, and when the ships which have been lying up are all in commission again, cargoes will have to be found for them. This may be comparatively easy, on the China coast, where, we read, cargo has been accumulating due to shortage of tonnage, but it will certainly not be the case in the Bangkok-Hong Kong runs, says the *Bangkok Times*.

The Bangkok shipping returns for July and August tell their own tale as far as British shipping is concerned, and the strike terminated so recently, that the returns for September will show but little change.

Strike or no strike rice had to be exported, and in July and August 268,494 tons of rice went out of the country, Hong Kong absorbing 73,000 tons. It was not carried in British bottoms, and freight to Hong Kong continued steady at fifty cents a picul throughout this period.

That is bad enough, but what will be more difficult will be to persuade millers now that they have commenced to work again.

Chinese Deck Passengers.

The total number of Chinese deck passengers entering the Colony during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday was 1,146.

On The Run.

The s.s. *Kwong Fook Cheung*, a Hong Kong-Kongmoon boat, which entered dock for repair a few days ago, was put on the run between Hong Kong and Kongmoon again yesterday.

In Dock.

The s.s. *Chaochow* is now in dock under repair and will resume her run between Hong Kong and Swatow on Monday.

Died At Sea.

The master of the P. & O. liner *Kashmir* reports that Mr. A. D. Hendry, late of the Shanghai Police and a passenger from London to Singapore, died of heart failure on September 13th, his body being buried at sea.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The B.I. and Apcar Line s.s. *Tilawa* will leave Amoy for Hong Kong to-morrow afternoon, and is due here on the afternoon of October 3rd.

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BANK LINE LTD.

AGENTS FOR

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT

S.S. "CITY OF PERTH" ... 4th November

AUSTRALIA

Sailings from SINGAPORE on 7th of every month by "CITY OF PALERMO" or "CITY OF SPARTA" to Java, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney and vice versa.

Through Freight and Passenger bookings from Hong Kong in conjunction with "Ellerman" Line or other services.

BOSTON, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE

S.S. "CITY OF LINCOLN" ... via Suez Canal ... 3rd October

S.S. "CITY OF EASTBOURNE" ... via Suez Canal ... 6th November

S.S. "CITY OF WILLINGTON" ... via Suez Canal ... 20th November

ALSO AGENTS FOR

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SERVICES TO—

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M.V. "FORRESBANK" ... via Suez Canal ... 27th November

MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICA

S.S. "TINHOW" ... From Hong Kong ... 10th November

Loading for Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Alagoa Bay, (Port Elizabeth), Mossel Bay and Capetown.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Beira, Quilimane, Ibo, Port Amelia, Mozambique, Chinde, Inhambane, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Kilindini, Port Nolloth, Luderitz Bay, Walvis Bay and Madagascar.

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THE BANK LINE, LTD.

P. & O., British India
Apcar and
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Lines

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).
MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS
TAKING CARGO FOR

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF,
WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA,
AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND
LAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, CONSTANTINOPLE,
GREECE, LEVANTINE PORTS, SUMATRA, ETC.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

| Steamship | Tons | From Hongkong (about) | Destination |
|-------------|--------|-----------------------|------------------------------------|
| "KHYBER" | 9,114 | 1st Oct., Noon | Marseilles, L'An, Antwerp & Hull |
| "ALIPURA" | 5,373 | 6th Oct. | Strait, Colombo and Bombay |
| "MALWA" | 10,980 | 15th Oct. | Marseilles and London |
| "YAPORU" | 6,253 | 20th Oct. | Strait, Colombo, Marseilles & L'An |
| "KASHMIR" | 9,985 | 29th Oct. | Marseilles, L'An, Antwerp & Hull |
| "MALEDONIA" | 11,120 | 11th Nov. | Marseilles and London |
| "MONGOLIA" | 16,504 | 18th Nov. | do |
| "MANTUA" | 10,946 | 10th Dec. | do |
| "KASHGAR" | 9,005 | 24th Dec. | Marseilles, London & Antwerp |
| "MOREA" | 10,953 | 7th Jan., 1928 | Marseilles and London |
| "DEVANHA" | 9,155 | 21st Jan. | Marseilles, London and Antwerp |
| "MALWA" | 10,980 | 4th Feb. | Marseilles and London |
| "KHYBER" | 9,114 | 18th Feb. | Marseilles, London and Antwerp |
| "MALEDONIA" | 11,120 | 3rd Mar. | Marseilles, London and Antwerp |
| "KHYBER" | 9,114 | 10th Mar. | Marseilles, London and Antwerp |
| "KASHGAR" | 9,985 | 17th Mar. | Marseilles, London and Antwerp |
| "MANTUA" | 10,946 | 31st Mar. | Marseilles and London |
| "KALYAN" | 9,144 | 7th April | Marseilles, London and Antwerp |
| "MONGOLIA" | 16,504 | 14th April | Marseilles and London |
| "MOREA" | 10,953 | 28th April | do |
| "KASHGAR" | 9,005 | 15th May | Marseilles, London and Antwerp |

* Passengers to Singapore only.

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Pirana, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

| Steamship | Tons | From Hongkong | Destination |
|-----------|--------|---------------|--------------------------------|
| "TILAWA" | 10,009 | 6th Oct. | Singapore, Penang and Calcutta |
| "TAKLAWA" | 7,939 | 11th Oct. | do |
| "SANTHIA" | 7,754 | 5th Nov. | do |

* Calls Rangoon.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (SOUTH)

| Steamship | Tons | From Hongkong | Destination |
|--------------|-------|-----------------|---|
| "ARAFURA" | 6,000 | 28th Oct. | Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne |
| "TANDA" | 6,956 | 2nd Dec. | do |
| "ST. ALBANS" | 6,956 | 30th Dec. | do |
| "ARAFURA" | 6,000 | 27th Jan., 1928 | do |

Regular Monthly Sailings from Hong Kong to Japan & Hong Kong to Australia. The P. &

